The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Hermann, the Allemannia and the City of Paris at this Port.

The Negotiations for an Armistice Not Concluded.

Armed Mediation Threatened by the French Emperor.

The Prussians Advancing on Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Austrian Garrisons Holding the Quadrilateral.

Advance of the Italian Army into Venetia.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF SADOWA

Graphic Narratives by Eye-Witnesses of the Great Struggle.

Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria.

The steamships *Hermann* and *Allemannia*, with dates to the 10th inst., and the steamship *City of Paris*, from Liverpool, July 11, *via* Queenstown July 12, arrived at this port yesterday. The latest reports say that no practical result to the negotiations for an armistice is yet apparent. The London *Globe* believes that the Continent is on the brink of a general European war. Prussia continues firm in her demands. The Italians are advancing in spite of the French orders. The French iron-clad squadron was ordered to Venice on the night of the 11th inst. The Cherbourg squadron has also been ordered to sail. Its destination was unknown. It was stated that the Prussians were marching on Frankfort-on-the-Main. Semi-official Vienna papers state that Napoleon has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect an armistice, and avowed mediation has been announced at the Prussian headquarters.

The *Moniteur* says that attempts are still being made for the peaceful settlement of the question. The Austrians are evacuating Venetia, but leaving the fortresses there well garrisoned. The Italians are advancing in force, and advancing in spite of the cession of Venetia to France.

The *Palmyra* arrived at Queenstown July 7.

The *Peruvian* arrived at Greencastle July 8.

The *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 10th.

The *City of New-York* passed Crookhaven at 12:30 on the morning of the 11th.

THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

THE AUSTRIAN SIDE.

Full Details from an Eye-witness in the Austrian Army.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

HOHENMAUTH, Wednesday, July 4.

It is now early in the morning, and I have only just arrived here after a long night's march in retreat from the scene of one of the greatest and most disastrous battles of modern times. After the unsuccessful attempts to prevent the junction of the Prussian armies by driving back their left from the commanding positions near Skalitz into the defiles of the Riesengebirge, Gen. Benedek, somewhat surprised, perhaps, and baffled, concentrated his army by forced and fatiguing marches in front of Dubernitz (or, as it is spelt on some maps, Dubenec) covering the high road from Jicin to the village and station of Smiric on the railway above Koniggratz, and commanding the approaches by the valley of the little River Bistriz to the main road and the railway between Prague and Koniggratz. Those who like topographical description will probably find all the routes, rivers, hills, and other features of the district set forth in Lavallee's interesting work on physical geography. Of the encounters which led to these dispositions you have probably learnt full particulars from your military correspondents at the headquarters of both armies. Their general result was in favor of the Prussians. Their two armies, under Prince Charles on the right, and under the Crown Prince on the left, were enabled to unite and form a grand front from Jicin to Skalitz, and the Saxons and the First Corps d' Armée under Count Clam Gallas received severe handling, some of the results of which I witnessed when involved in the retreat of the headquarters train from Sadowa, described in one of my previous letters. Although Edelsheim's cavalry obtained some success over the Prussians advancing from the northwest, the defeat of the First Army Corps and of the Saxons near Jicin exposed Benedek's left flank to their operations, and he accordingly fell back from Dubenec, where he had offered them battle in vain, and gathered together the whole of his immense army with some 20,000 Saxons to cover Koniggratz and his communications from it with Prague and the parts of Bohemia not now occupied by the enemy as well as with Austria proper and Silesia. The city of Koniggratz stands on the left bank of the Elbe, at its junction with the Adler, which flows in a canal-like stream round the ramparts, and is led through the fosses and ditches with sluices, falls and locks, so as to be let out on the surrounding country in case of necessity, and to insulate the fortress completely. The precaution of inundating the lowlands in front of the place was taken some time ago, and the only way of access to the town was by the raised causeways from the country above water, through the flooded fields. Three of these roads were rendered impracticable by felling the lofty trees which had served to render them pleasant promenades for the townsfolks, perhaps, since the time of Maria Theresa. The inundations did not extend a cannon shot from the walls, and in places could have been easily forded, but the Elbe, confined by banks of masonry to the breadth of 30 yards or less, there presented itself, and once passed, had to be crossed again and again before the main gate of a road could be reached from the outside. Above and below the town the Elbe is much wider than it is under the walls, being left to its natural banks and vagaries. The railway station is on the left bank of the river, and the rail crosses the road from Jicin, which is to the northwest, to Prague, which is on the west, and the Caslau, which is south, at a place called Stesser, in the suburb, where the roads unite, and are carried into Koniggratz, under the Prager-Thor. This line of rail runs south to Pardubitz, where it joins the line from Vienna, which connects the capital with Hungary, Bohemia, &c. If the march of the Prussians could be stopped at Skalitz and the roads to Prague covered, time might be gained to strengthen the moral and political position of Austria, favored by one victory in the North of Bohemia and "Federal execution," of which we hear much in camp, might fall on Berlin itself; nay, more, the Prussians might be defeated, and, once fairly beaten, it would be hard for them to escape some signal disasters in retiring before an exulting enemy and an overwhelming cavalry. The day after the affair at Jicin Gen. (*not* Field-Marshal) Benedek remained at Dubenec, expecting an attack but not offering to made one. Next day he moved his headquarters to Koniggratz, where he prepared to make a stand to preserve Bohemia for Austria, and collected the whole of his Seventh Corps d'Armee, some of which had suffered a good deal in previous engagements. What his plans were no one can tell but himself, but he had apparently made up his mind that if he did not fight and win at Koniggratz he never could win at all. His dispositions were made, I should think, on the idea that the Prussians would make the Prague road and rail the principal points of attack, and he was not wrong in supposing they would assault it fiercely, though he did not neglect any part of his line. The men had been marching a good deal, and in some of the marches certain regiments suffered from want of regular rations, but on the whole the army, though somewhat angry about the needle-gun, was in good spirits, particularly the cavalry, and had full faith in their own prowess and in their General. As there is not much pasturage in this part of Bohemia, cattle are scarce, and the army was attended by herds of Hungarian beeves, which fell as rations by the way. Sometimes a corps was separated from its supply, but from what I observed I am led to think the commissariat did not neglect its duties, and that the men were never without an ample supply of their bitter black bread. There may be exceptions, but I am not aware of their existence. Most of the corps had a full day's rest on Tuesday. The enemy showed all along the line, and pushed close to Josephstadt, so as to draw the fire of the place. Benedek felt all the approaches, and on all sides he found the enemy were advancing with their united armies from the north and west toward the Elbe. He had a fair field, and it may be said to have been of his own choice. The Prussians were compelled to fight him, for they could not advance further south or west and leave an army and two fortified places on their flank and rear. The whole of Tuesday was partially spent on both sides in preparation. Our pontoon trains were brought forward to the river. The baggage trains, the reserve ammunition, and all our immense war material were packed and gathered round Koniggratz. Lightly as the Austrian marches, it needs some acquaintance with war to enable one to form an idea of the baggage and wagons and horses, and hay and corn, and food and ammunition needed by an army of a quarter of a million of men. The money value alone must be counted by millions of pounds sterling. There were greater than money issues at stake. If Benedek could win a battle, he might gain two; he would win back Bohemia, and leave the road open for the Bavarians; he would inspire his army with confidence against the needle-gun; he would save the falling fortunes of an Empire. His means were not inadequate; his position was for once favorable. It cannot be said the battle was unexpected, for as he fell back his outposts reported the enemy to be advancing and occupying the whole country from the front of Jicin, Nechanitz and Sadowa on the left, to the neighborhood of Josephstadt on the right. The ground on which he took his stand is of the same character as that through which his army had been marching on the right bank of the Elbe—undulating plains fretted with wooded knolls (generally sites of villages,) vast cornfields studded with substantial farm-houses and hamlets, and watered by inconsiderable rivulets, by the side of which now and then rises a tall factory or mill chimney.

It is not so much wooded in the immediate proximity of the fortified city as it is to the west, but there are trees around every village and every farm-house, and the roadside and even paths across the cornfields are lined by them. The roads are generally narrow and bad, but there had not been much rain, and they are in pretty fair order. With the exception of the woods, the whole country was of a nature to be traversed with ease by cavalry or artillery, and in many places was very favorable for both. The night of the 2d was fine and clear. Gen. Benedek, whose quarters were in a suburb of Koniggratz, spent the day in arranging for the impending battle, but his plans were only communicated to his Chief of Staff, Count Henichstein, who is now deprived of command, and if Gen. Benedek had fallen in the moment of victory, it is very likely his Generals would not have known how he intended to use it. So people say, at all events. But, oddly enough, we are always hearing in camp of Generals betraying secrets to the enemy, and the fear of treason is epidemic.

I was awakened a little before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, by a heavy rushing noise like the march of men in a cornfield. On looking out I saw the strange effect was caused by a regular waterspout—a downpour worthy of the monsoon, which lasted only for a few minutes, and then was followed for half an hour by a thick rain. The rain finally subsided into a gentle drizzle, which cleared off before 8 o'clock, but was frequently renewed. The morning was gray and cheerless, and as we sat at breakfast, (your military correspondent and myself,) a very humble meal, we spoke of the probability of the Prussians attacking speedily, because they knew their needle-guns would be less injured than the Austrian muzzle-loaders, and that nearly all the Austrian army was lying out in the fields, while many of their own men were sheltered in villages. As we were actually speaking, there came through the fog of the morning the dull thudding sound which really issues only from the throat of cannon, but which when first heard leaves one in doubt whether it may not be from the rumbling of carts, the rolling of a harmless barrel, or the kicking of a horse on a wooden floor near at hand. We listened. In a few seconds there could be no question as to the real nature of that tumult.

"There they are; they are at it." The sound, a prolonged rumble as if underground, came from northwards. My companion's horse was soon saddled, and he rode off to seek Gen. Benedek's Staff, with whom he witnessed the battle, and the events he will recount to you. I had not only no horse, but had not yet received a pass to enable me to go beyond the limits of the Haupt Quartier, where my badge was recognized. All was commotion outside the fortress, although the city itself was almost silent and deserted, except by the soldiery of the garrison. In the dilemma a sudden thought struck me—perhaps it was a very happy one. I acted on it at once.

On the previous day I had been looking over the country from a lofty tower commanding the Prague gateway, whence Josephstadt on the north and the whole of the positions of the armies were displayed as if on a raised map, but I had little idea, indeed, that it was to serve me in such good stead, and that I was to behold from it one of the most obstinate and decisive battles of the world. Nothing but a delicate, and yet bold panorama on a gigantic scale could give a notion of the extent of the view and the variety of landscape visible from this tower, and no panorama could convey any idea of such a scene, filled with half a million of men moving over its surface like the waves of the sea or as a fast-driving cloud in a gale—a scene in which every village was vomiting forth fire and smoke, every knoll the scene of murderous conflict, every valley the indiscriminate grave of thousands of men, every cornfield covered with the full harvest of death, and trodden under foot by furious legions before day was done, while the church spire, rising aloft from its bloodstained base and the flames of the little hamlet, seemed to bear witness to Heaven against the wickedness of man.

The clouds were sweeping over the landscape, "dreeping" with rain, and letting it fall in denser showers here and there. There was a strong wind driving from the south and west, and, strange to say, it was of a coldness to pierce the very bones, and, combined with the raw, wet, cheerless morning, the day looked like an interpolation into Summer of the worst part of a bad English November. Of course, it was "verboten" to go up to the tower. Might not one make signals to the King of Prussia or to the Crown Prince, or Prince Charles, yonder, and win the battle for the Prussians? But difficulties are to be overcome sometimes, and at last I stood out on the elevated perch which commanded a view of the ground for which Konig and Kaiser were just beginning their dreadful contention.

Lying nearly due north of Koniggratz is Josephstadt, but there was nothing going on in that direction at 8 o'clock. From the neighborhood of Josephstadt a continuous line of low, undulating hills, with plateau-like tops or of rolling fields, extends from the right till it slopes away on the left to the meadows watered by the Elbe. Beyond this line again, and running nearly parallel with the first, about halfway where it recedes toward the west and north, is a similar ridge, appearing to be of greater elevation. Further back still is the picturesque broken country formed by the projecting spires and lower ranges of the Riesengebirge. This must be taken as a general description of the appearance of the landscape from the spot where I stood. There are many cross valleys permeating both ridges toward the Elbe, and on both there are hills or hillocks, some almost like tumuli, on which villages and their little churches nestle in woods. In the valley between the first and second ridge runs the Bistritz rivulet, on which Sadowa and Nechanitz are situated. It is traversed nearly at right angles by the main road from Jicin to Koniggratz. In the valley between the first ridge and the rolling ground which lies toward the Elbe, runs a road from Smiritz, or Smiric, to Koniggratz, coming out on the Jicin road; and more to the west is another road, branching from the Jicin road, and running by Nechanitz to the main road between Prague and Koniggratz. There are numerous other small roads connecting the nests of villages which are to be seen in all directions. Immediately below the City of Konigratz the land is level and marshy, but toward Smiritz, which is nearly half way to Josephstadt, there is a projecting spur, approaching the river, which is one outshoot of the first line of hills, and thence, in front of us from left to right, a gradual elevation from the river takes place, in a series of irregular terraces. On the top of this first ridge there is a village named Smiralitz. This is near the right of the scene of the battle. Then the ridge runs south-westward (to the left) without any more remarkable object on the sky line than a very large tree, which stands quite alone. These are several villages on the inner side of the slope between Koniggratz and the river. From the big tree the line continues to the left hand till about the centre, where its undulating contour is broken by a wooded knoll or hill, rising rather steeply, on which is placed the church and village of Klum, or Chlum, embowered in thick trees and gardens. Thence to the left the line of the ridge is depressed and carried toward the village of Nechanitz, and gets lost in broken hills, among which are villages unknown to our geographers, now heaps of cinders and ashes, surrounded by dead and dying—the very centres of the tremendous battle. The army which Gen. Benedek had to defend his position consisted of at least 225,000 men, but a large deduction must be made for the baggage guards, the various escorts, the garrisons of Josephstadt and Koniggratz, the sick and those tired by marching, and the killed, wounded, and prisoners in recent actions—so that, probably, he had not more than 190,000 or $195,000 actually in hand. The ground he had to cover from right to left was about nine miles in length. On his extreme left in his first line, near the rear of Nechanitz, and towards the Prague road, he put the Saxons. Then the Tenth Army Corps, under Field-Marshal Lieut. Gablenz, the Third *Corps d'Armée*, under Field-Marshal Lieut Count Thuo, the Fourth Army Corps, under Field-Marshal Lieut. Count Festetics (who was wounded early in the day,) and the Second Army Corps, under Field-Marshal Lieutenant Archduke Ernest, were placed from left to right on the slope of the second range or ridge. His second line and his reserves consisted of the Eighth Corps d'Armée under Field-Marshal Lieutenant the Archduke Leopold, the First Army Corps was under Cavalry General Count Clam Gallas, and the Sixth Army Corps under Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ramming. He had at his disposal a grand army of cavalry; it was composed of the First Light Cavalry Division, under General-Major Edelsheim; the Second Light Cavalry Division, under Count Taxis; the First Heavy Cavalry Division, under the Prince of Holstein; the Second Heavy Cavalry Division, under General-Major Faitseck; and the Third Heavy Cavalry Division, under General-Major Count Coudenhove. His artillery consisted of about 540 guns. The horse, under Feldzeugmeister Benedek's orders, seemed to me the very finest cavalry by many degrees that I ever saw, as it certainly was in point of numbers the largest displayed on one battle-field in recent days. I cannot think that the Austrian Commander-in-Chief had much less than 20,000 sabres under his command yesterday.

The centre in front of Klum and of Lipa was strongly held by the Third and Fourth Corps somewhat thrown back, with the First Corps in reserve, and the Sixth Corps were in reserve on the right, towards Smiralitz. The Saxons also held a considerable portion of their force in reserve, in addition to the Eighth Corps, on the left. It was not possible for any one but the General himself to describe the exact situation and position of the whole of his host at the outset of the battle, nor could the very best glass command the whole of the field, though its extremities were not more than four miles from my actual point of observation. Once the engagement had fairly begun, and the troops had begun to change their positions, even Gen. Benedek himself could not tell where they were, and his staff were, of course, still more ignorant. Notwithstanding the violent wind which prevailed, the artillery and musketry fire clung in the valleys and undulations, and mingling with the fogs and rainclouds at times quite obscured the field. The Austrians have an excellent system of field telegraphs, but it could not be adapted to the exigencies of the battle, and, like most human appliances and inventions, it was found wanting at the critical moment. I can only describe what I saw, and, as that was necessarily not all, there may be many mistakes and errors in the account, which better information will rectify. The general formation of the Austrian line was in having masses of columns checkerwise, flanked by powerful divisions of artillery, and his cavalry was kept in the low grounds near the Prague Road, and behind Klum, in rear of his centre, where it was disposed to act against the enemy as soon as he showed symptoms of unsteadiness. The Austrians seemed, for the most part, to be posted on high ground. The only disadvantage to which they were exposed, so far as I could see, was that the Prussians were covered on their proper left by a good deal of wood. The course of the roads ran rather in their favor. Here and there the Prussians may have got some bit of good fortune in a knoll, a hillock or village, but on the whole, in my judgment, such as it is, they had to assault an enemy better placed for defence than they were for attack. At the time when I reached the tower the firing was not very heavy, and it was principally carried on by three Austrian batteries posted in front of the solitary tree I have mentioned toward the right. There were several Austrian officers in the tower, and they were of opinion that the Prussians had only been making a demonstration to try our right, and, finding it too strong, would probably retire. They desired it, and indeed there may have been reasons for wishing a little rest for the much-marched army that was now about to be tested by the ordeal of fire. Ill-fed some at least of the men had been, for they certainly were short of rations in their recent marches, and much marched no one will doubt they were who has followed them about from Bohmisch Trubau to Josephstadt and back to Koniggratz, with many shiftings and countermarchings. But Gen. Benedek knew that the Prussians were at last going to put forth all their strength and to try to crush him if they could. They had got him with his back to a river, resting on a fortified town it is true, but one which could not contain his army or cover its retreat with its guns in case of defeat. They had him in such a position that if he were beaten he must lose his direct railway communication with Prague, Saxony and Bavaria, and be cut off from the bases on which he most relied for strength and supplies, but at the same time the Prussians incurred the chance of being annihilated should they fail, as they never could succeed in withdrawing their army from the face of the enemy through the mountain passes and defiles by which they had debouched into Bohemia. When two vast armies such as are got together only in these days, and concentrated by rail, are placed within striking distance the effect is like that of bringing two electrified clouds near each other—they approach rapidly, and the flash and the report are instantaneous. At Leipsic, where two vast forces were engaged in a series of battles, the ground occupied by them was very much more extensive, and the time spent in collecting them from larger areas was much greater also. The Prussians had now the opportunity of proving their superiority over the Austrians in military skill and in all that constitutes the highest capacity for war as well as in their weapons. The Austrians had to save their Empire, to avenge disasters, and to vindicate the contempt they had expressed for all but the mechanical appliances by which the Prussian soldier placed himself on the equality with the men of the bayonet and the sword. And these were the two hosts drawn out under my eyes—not, indeed, that the Prussians were yet largely visible, except when certain dark patches on the hills of the second ridge were revealed now and then as the haze and showers passed away, and smoke was whirled with them by the wind, which increased in cold and strength as the fight grew hotter. But the Austrians were in full view, except the part of their first line which was engaged in the valley on the extreme right, and again that portion of their centre and left which was hid by woods and clumps of trees near Klum, and the low ground near the Prague road. All was animation and life in the plain beneath. Right below, the lines of the ramparts and bastions lined with soldiers; then the road under the Prague Thor lined with wagons, which radiated north, south and west from it in white streaks, like the ribs of an ivory fan. There was a curious symptom of caution or diffidence early in the day which one did not like. They were cutting down the splendid trees which lined the road at each side of the inundations, and the crash of those great masses of foliage as they fell slowly all the forenoon sounded even through the din of battle. Then there was a symptom of a want of caution, or of confidence, which might be encouraging if well-founded. Perhaps the Americans carried the principle of intrenching and casting up earthworks to excess, but certainly they had good warranty in ancient custom and in more recent practice of great soldiers. The Austrians could, without much risk of seriously hampering their cavalry and artillery, have thrown up trenches which would have saved the loss of many guns, a sacrifice of their horse and the battle, and the fate of part of the Austrian army itself. For a few hours' labor on the brow of the second ridge might have stemmed the tide of the Prussians at its fullest. However, now all was left to skill, discipline, and valor. In the fields and among the farmhouses and the suburbs beyond the inundations, were drawn up in beautiful order such myriads of men that it was hard to believe they only represented half the strength of one of the combatants. They were moving slightly to take up ground, and, although no sun shone on their polished barrels and bayonets, or on the lance and sabre and helmet, a sort of cold gray light came back from the iron array, and glimmered over them with a leaden halo. The Hungarian regiments could be distinguished from the other regiments by the very shape of the men's legs as they marched, although the white tunics were overlaid with great coats, and the whole of the army except Saxons and cavalry were of the same dull color all over the plains and slopes beneath. The heavy cavalry consisting of Cuirassiers (so called, although as I am informed, the cuirass has been discarded for two or three years past) and of Dragoons—the light cavalry, consisting of Lancers, Uhlans, or Hussars—were marked out in squares and parallelograms of snowy white, dark green, azure and blue on the cornfields like the checkerwork of a patchwork quilt, such as were worked by old ladies long ago, with intervals through which the reserves of the second line were taking up their position, their music fanfaronnading as they marched. Staff officers galloped to and fro as at a review, and if one but knew the wearers of those gold-laced cocked hats surmounted by a dense plume of light green feathers, he might have easily recognized his friend through the glass as far as the near slope of the nearer ridge. In spite of the sombre morning and of the gray clothing, relieved only by the darker but livelier green of the Jagers and their plumed hats, the effect of the whole host wheeling, deploying, advancing, taking ground to the right or left, or marching in lengthened column, was so bright that it was difficult to believe they all, horses and men, had been sleeping out under the veiled stars of Heaven, and were still dank and heavy with the night dew and the rain of the morning. But there could be no mistake about the reality of the work in which they were engaged, for the Austrians on the brow of the slope to the right were pounding away fiercely at the invisible enemy in the valley. That there was an enemy was plain enough, for the earth flew up from the slope as the answering shells glanced upward, and then exploded among the infantry in the rear. This about 8:30 A. M. A large white flag some distance behind the big tree on the slope marked where a field hospital was established. There was another Klum, and another further to the left. These were the humanitarian symbols of the Genevese Conference. As if to mock the benevolence of man when it is hypocritical enough to affect to mitigate the horrors of man's own work in war, the spots where these flags were placed became in the course of the conflict particularly searched out by fire, and soon after the battle fairly began none but the dead were left beneath their folds, and they floated as if in derision of belligerent philanthropy, as long as I could see in the very heat of the fight. At 9 o'clock a heavy shower obscured the field, and when it drifted northward three Austrian batteries were still busy on the slope, and several columns of infantry, deploying on its side, moved up around it and disappeared into the valley, whence there soon came masses of curling smoke, and then the batteries limbered up and moved over also, showing that the enemy were falling back. The second line on the right made a slight movement to the right and upward, but it did not seem as if the Austrians concerned themselves much for the ground between the rear of Imavolitz and the river. The cannonade which had all this time been going on toward the right now extended toward the middle or centre; a line of batteries moving on or halting to fire could be seen on the plateau to the right of Klum, and it was evident that the enemy was in great force in that direction. It looked as if the Prussians had attacked the position almost simultaneously from left to right, for no sooner had the action developed itself on the centre than it rolled back from Nechanitz, on the left, and before 9:30 o'clock the whole range of hills and valleys and slopes for nine miles and more was as if the earth had been turned into snow wreaths agitated in a wintry gale. Before 10 o'clock a thicker and darker cloud rose from the trees and the village on the right. "My God, Imilovitz is in flames," exclaimed the guardian of the tower. The officers said "*Ja so!*" and "*Hem!*" and uttered various other sounds of varied import possibly, smoked their cigars and looked on. Imilovitz, indeed, blazed up furiously after a time, and in about a quarter of an hour more the Austrian batteries which had gone down the slope toiled up again, unlimbered, and fired from the brow, and then other batteries came up near the big tree, and I could see men dotting the slope of the hill coming toward the railway amid those who could never move of their own accord again. These increased in number. Puffs of smoke high in the air or rising from the ground showed where the Prussian fire was plying the Austrians on the right, but their guns replied vigorously, and all through that day, though sometimes ill-placed, the Austrian artillery behaved most gallantly. It was difficult to ascertain why the Austrian corps on the right were so unsteady, and why so many men were leaving the ranks of regiments still invisible, but after a time another sponge-like raincloud wiped away everything and left it all like a clean slate, from behind which there issued a rolling fire of cannon as close as the volleys of a *feu de joie*. When the shower passed away the cannonade on the right near the tree had sensibly diminished, and the Austrians seemed to have the advantage all along the front, judging by the advance of their guns and infantry, except near the left centre and right of their line. On the extreme left another black cloud now rose up, licked by flames at the base. "*Gott in Himmel!*" exclaimed the guardian of the tower, "Sadowa burns now!" And so it was. The pleasant little village, snug church, hospitable mill—all were burning. It was with surer divination of the coming woe than we had that the poor people had fled in tears, or remained in hopeless sorrow in their homes. The heat of this great battle burnt up whatever it touched, and sent forth the lava which destroyed as it flowed on all sides. Between the big tree and Klum, in the centre and far away toward the second ridge, the fight was raging from 10 o'clock till 10½, and that half hour seemed an age. But still the Austrians advanced. One gray mass of men followed another into the smoke and was lost there. Toward Sadowa and Nechanitz on the left they were also gaining ground, and before 11 o'clock their columns had gone out of sight into the valley or undulations, and the Prussians could be seen by their fire to have fallen back on the opposing slopes of the second range of hills.

An animating and magnificent feature was now added to the terrible spectacle by the forward movement of the heavy cavalry near the Prague road and toward the centre. These great squares of white, spreading out slowly, obliterated the cornfields. The very color of the ground was changed and darkened under the trampling of horses. One column went toward the Nechanitz road, the other two moved toward Klum, but after a few formations they halted again, and some of the regiments dismounted and stood by their horses. The Saxons, readily to be distinguished by their light blue, also advanced parallel with the Prague road toward the top of the slope. This was some time after 11 o'clock, when the Prussian left and centre had visibly given way, though fighting with extreme tenacity and fervor. The light cavalry at the same time, or part of them, advanced towards Klum in the centre, awaiting the moment to deluge the plain with an exulting flood. But the time was not come. The Prussians, reinforced, or calling in their second line and reserves, came with a desperate impetus up the slopes on the left and centre, and also developed a new attack on the left of the Prague road, which looked like a black riband now and then, as the smoke was driven off by the wind. They were intent on turning our left if possible, but they met with a stubborn and successful resistance at that point. Soon afterward, in the midst of a heavy fall of rain, the cavalry made another advance, and when it cleared the Austrian infantry were seen to have moved still further to the left and centre, while the sound of the cannonade grew so deafening that the Prussians must have been driven back beyond the position they occupied when they began the action. Between 11:30 and 12 o'clock the Austrians were to all intents successful on the centre and on its flanks, although the fury of the cannonade and the incessant rattle of musketry all along the front, from the front of Nechanitz to the plateau beyond Klum attested the severity of the struggle and the obstinate resistance of the Prussians. Probbis, another pretty village, was now in flames; three villages burning at once, farm-houses adding their contingents to the fire and smoke, caissons blowing up, shells bursting and the slopes and hill-tops covered with gray and blue specks—each a man in agony or in death. Again the cavalry moved onward. This time one division, in three bodies, crowned the ridge and formed near the front line under the church, on the left of Klum, in the centre and left of the position, and there they waited once more. But now on the right the action awoke again, and, to our surprise, a very heavy fire of musketry, comparatively close at hand, came from the direction of Smirlintz; the Austrians on the crest of the ridge moved uneasily, while many more stragglers than one cared to see pressed down toward the railroad. Whatever the cause of the agitation, the Prussians on the centre and left pressed their attack with renewed vigor, and the contest which ensued was one of exceeding fierceness; but still the enemy did not prevail—the Austrians not only held their ground, but repulsed the enemy, advanced against them, took their ground, and made prisoners. From the left of Klum to the Prague road, and beyond it, all was fire and smoke. The tumult of voices was dreadful, and such as is never to be heard save in some such awful agony of battle. The Austrians again advanced a little near the big tree, and the two batteries of reserve artillery could be seen driving fast to the left to strengthen the attack. But the Prussian reserves were once more called upon, and from 12:30 till nearly 1 o'clock there was an artillery fire from centre to left for six miles or more, which could not well have been exceeded in any action of which history makes mention. That ammunition was becoming needed in the advanced position was evident from the motion of the trains of supply and reserve, and we watched the cavalry with intense interest, as it seemed to be the time for them to make an impression. The Prussians were wavering. At 1 o'clock the Prussians, however, recovered some of the ground on the right, near the big tree. The Austrian artillery began to fall back over the brow of the hill, and again battalions of infantry came in sight and moved away obliquely to the centre. Still no Prussians appeared in that direction, but they were certainly forcing the Austrians back on the right. It might have been expected that the reserves to the right would have been sent up to hold the top of the slope, but I could not see it was so. Many stragglers now appeared on the railway, the fields were spotted with them, and now and then a shell bursting in or over the infantry marching along the slope, or the reserves, struck them, or left a little pile of dead or struggling men in the voids which the opening column displayed. I confess the advance of the Prussians in this direction appeared to me inexplicable and very serious; for, although the left and centre of the Austrian might be victorious, this movement threatened, by forcing back their right, to cut them off from Koniggratz—so, at least, was the situation as viewed from the tower; but it is strange how different a field of action appears from different points of view, as any one may find out by riding from place to place on a field-day. However, a General who saw what was visible to those in the tower would have felt uneasiness and have turned his attention to fill the gap in his line at the centre, and to drive back the Prussians who were doubling up his right.

While the centre advanced slowly, but surely, a space seemed to be left between the ground they had occupied and the left of the Austrians, who were continually retiring there. The houses burning fiercely in Klum emitted volumes of smoke, which were swept away toward the right. Another village lying apparently to the left of Prague road, named Gros Biaritz, or Hiaritz, as well as I could catch the name, was now in flames. More tumbrils blew up in that direction; so that there were now six or seven villages and hamlets on fire from left to right. The battle was assuming a more awful and tremendous aspect, and the faint rays of sunshine which shot at intervals through the lifting clouds only gave the scene greater terror. Horses without riders careered among the wounded, who were crawling all over the plain, dismounted dragoons dragged themselves to the rear, and men came crawling along in such numbers that they appeared like a broad fringe to the edges of the battle. But where they most swarmed was over the plain, near the big tree. The rolling of musketry in the hollows beyond smothered the voice of the cannon. At last the reserves behind were pressed forward with energy. Their artillery unlimbering opened from 16 guns into the dense blue columns which were driving the Austrians before them, and checked their advance, till the Prussian artillery, getting upon the small ridge and firing down so as to get a slight enfilade, began to knock over horses and men. The Austrians, however, here, as elsewhere, stuck to their pieces admirably, and it was not till the Prussian infantry, getting into a clump of timber, opened a sharp fire on their flank that they limbered up, leaving more than one black heap to mark the position they had occupied. Meanwhile the Austrians on the left pursued their onward career. The Saxon reserves pushed up the hills in the direction of Nechanitz, and a great body of cavalry sweeping round between the left and centre dashed in wavelike columns through the smoke toward the Prussians, and menaced their artillery, against which some thirty or forty Austrian pieces in line were directing a steady and rapid fire. Prussian prisoners began to arrive at intervals between the convoys of wounded winding their way along the Prague road. Most of these belonged to the Sixth and Thirty-first Regiments, to judge from the numbers on their shoulder-straps, and among them was an officer of great stature, with red moustaches and whiskers, who bore his captivity with great *sang froid*, and walked along like a conqueror. As the Austrian left and centre gained ground the right yielded, and column after column of Prussians came upon the ridge, firing as they advanced, while their guns on the flanks swept the slowly retreating, but not disorderly, Austrians with shrapnel and shell. At times the Austrians halting opened a brisk fire; once or twice several regiments formed square to receive cavalry, but I could not see any Prussian horse on the slope near them. There was a hesitation, both in the Austrians and the enemy, which was not intelligible, and several times the officers at the head of the Prussian columns riding forward, fired over their horses' heads, and stood up in their stirrups as if to see into the hollows. A shell burst close over one of them, and when the smoke cleared away man and horse were down, and never stirred again. The folds of the ground must have hid most of the Prussians from the Austrian artillery as they got near the big tree, for the gunners principally directed their pieces against the Prussian guns, which received accessions rapidly, and occupied their full attention. At last the Prussians were perceived, and five battalions of Austrians from the reserve, coming from the extreme right, tried to check their advance by a flanking fire. The Prussians halted, and in an instant a fire of surprising volume and sharpness flew along their front. The Austrians for a few minutes replied steadily, but they fell fast, and at last two battalions, with great vigor, charged up the hill, but were broken in the run, were shaken by a rolling volley and by several rounds from the artillery in flank, and retreated in some disorder toward the left behind a spur of the ridge. The enemy pressed on anew, and soon gained the plateau close by the big tree, where they dipped into an undulation only to reappear at the other side, and then formed up in compact square-like formations, pushing out lines of skirmishers toward Klum, from which they were about a mile distant. The Austrians below them and nearer to Koniggratz halted and faced round to meet a new enemy, for the Prussians now showed near the railway, and a sanguinary encounter took place around some houses in a wood, in which artillery and musketry raged for a quarter of an hour in a perfect tornado. A range of buildings near a large factory chimney on the very banks of the Elbe, as it seemed to me, was the scene of another very severe struggle. Another village, Trothina, burst into flames, and from under the very smoke appeared the Prussian skirmishers, on the very extreme right, followed by more infantry. The enemy were, indeed, quite inexhaustible in number, though still he could not hold his own on the left. Suddenly an Austrian battery, galloping from the left centre, began to mow down the Prussians on the right. They were retiring behind the burning Trothina. But their artillery was at hand again. From a lane above the village a battery opened on the Austrians, and at the same time another battery, wheeling over the slope below the big tree, crossed its fire on the devoted Austrians. "*Ein Kreus feuer? Ein Kreus feuer?*" exclaimed the officers. "Good God! where do they come from?" Where, indeed. This combat now assumed larger proportions. The Prussian right showed in great force, and the hills were covered with their regiments advancing in the most perfect order. All over the field were hundreds of wounded limping away, and piles of dead lay in rows along the lanes and in the thick corn. The enemy, whose strength had been hidden from us by the hills, now displayed numbers which accounted for the retreat of the Austrians on the right.

The Austrian gunners could not hold up against the cross fire and the weight of pieces opposed to them. What avail was it that they were winning on the centre? Through the glass they could be seen pressing on from point to point in a tempest of smoke and flame. It was now near 2 o'clock. On the left and centre there could be no hesitation in declaring that the Prussians were all but beaten. It seemed as if a charge *en masse* of the horse deployed for miles on the plateau could roll up their centre on their left, or crumble the left into pieces. The fire at Klum, in the centre, which had died out, broke forth with fresh violence, and all the village began to burn. The Prussians in the centre made another grand effort, and it would only be a repetition of adjectives, utterly feeble at the strongest, to endeavor to give the smallest conception of the roar of cannon which announced and met this fresh attempt to change the fortunes of the day. The strong wind could not clear away the smoke, which poured in banks as agitated as the sea itself over the battle-field, now contracted to the centre and right, for all towards the Prague road the fight had apparently ended in the discomfiture of the Prussian left. As it contracted it heated up, and the caissons and tumbrils blew up repeatedly. The movements of the Austrians from the right centre to oppose the last effort of the Prussians increased the open interval between the centre and the extreme right retiring on the lower ground near the river, but the Austrians did not perceive it, or if they did could not prevent the advance of the enemy along the plateau by the big tree toward Klum. The Austrian right and reserves become more unsteady, but their artillery contests every foot of ground. Suddenly a spattering of musketry breaks out of the trees and houses of Klum right down on the Austrian gunners and on the columns of infantry drawn up on the slopes below. The gunners fall on all sides—their horses are disabled—the fire increases in intensity—the Prussians on the ridge press on over the plateau; this an awful catastrophe—two columns of Austrians are led against the village, but they cannot stand the fire, and after three attempts to carry it retreat, leaving the hill side covered with the fallen. It is a terrible moment. The Prussians see their advantage; they here get into the very centre of the position. In vain the staff officers fly to the reserves and hasten to get back some of the artillery from the front. The dark blue regiments multiply on all sides, and from their edges roll perpetually sparkling musketry. Their guns hurry up, and from the slope take both the Austrians on the extreme right and the reserves in flank. They spread away to the woods near the Prague road and fire into the rear of the Austrian gunners.

Thus a wedge, growing broader and driven in more deeply every instant, was forced into the very body of the Austrian army, separating it at the heart and dividing its left and centre from the right. The troops in the centre and left are dismayed at hearing the enemy's guns in the rear, and are soon exposed to the fire which most of all destroys the *morale* of soldiers already shaken by surprise. The right, previously broken up and discomfited, hurry toward the Prague road in something like confusion, and spread alarm among the reserves of the centre and left. The regular lines of the columns below are gradually bulging out, and are at last swallowed up in disordered multitude. Officers gallop about, trying to restore order. Some regiments hold out, though they are losing men in heaps every instant. The left wing is arrested in its onward progress. The Prussian Generals in front of them and on the centre, seeing their enemy waver, throw their battalions against them, and encourage their artillery to fresh efforts, but the formidable Austrian cavalry prevents any hasty or enthusiastic demonstration on the part of the Prussian right, whom long continuous fighting and heavy losses must have somewhat enervated.

Even yet there was hope for the Austrians! There on the Prussian front wheeled a force of horse with which a Murat or a Kellerman or a Seiditz could have won a battle and saved an empire. There, still unshaken, were at least 40,000 men, of whom scarcely one had ever fired a shot. The indomitable Austrian artillery still turned hundreds of muzzles on the enemy's guns, and girt their men in a band of fire. To let slip that cavalry on both sides of Klum, to crash through infantry and guns, seemed really worth doing, though failure would have made the difference between a defeat and a rout. It would have been a supreme deed, fit for such a force to accomplish or to perish in attempting. And there were no natural obstacles visible from the tower to a grand charge. The Prussian right, separated from its centre and left, would have been rolled down into the valley among the Austrians and utterly crushed, and the Austrian centre and left have been liberated to continue their contest with the enemy. Moments were precious. The Prussian fire became more severe, the wavering of the Austrians greater. The falling of trees on the Prague road, the rush of fugitives, the near approach of the Prussian shells to the place, some of them bursting over the railway station, were awful warnings of the state of the battle. All the roads were blocked up with retreating trains and wagons. Men were throwing down their arms and wading through the inundations. The Austrian gunners on the causeway began to catch a sight of the Prussians near at hand in the woods, and opened on them with shrapnel and shell. It was now somewhere about 2:30, but it was not possible to note time when such things were going on so near. Scarce could the glass be directed to one point ere an exclamation from a bystanding officer or an awful clamor carried it to another. Seconds were of inestimable value—not only that hundreds were falling, but that they were falling in vain—that all the issues for which an empire had summoned its might and the Kaiser his people to the field were being decided, and that the toils of generations of Emperors, warriors, and statesmen were about being lost forever. The genius of the Prusssian was in the ascendant.

The spirit of Bismarck or his genius ruled the battle-field. While the Austrian was hesitating the Prussian was acting. The lines of dark blue which came in sight from the right teemed from the vales below as if the earth yielded them. They filled the whole background of the awful picture of which Klum was the centre. They pressed down on the left of the Prague road. In square, in column, deployed or wheeling hither and thither—everywhere pouring in showers of deadly precision—penetrating the whole line of the Austrians, still they could not force their stubborn enemy to fly. On all sides they met brave but unfortunate men ready to die if they could do no more. At the side of the Prague road the fight went on with incredible vehemence. The Austrians had still an immense force of artillery, and although its concentrated fire swept the ground before it, its effect was lost in some degree by reason of the rising ground above, and at last by its divergence to so many points to answer the enemy's cannon. Many Austrians must have fallen by their own artillery. Once an Austrian column, separating itself from the great multitude below, with leveled bayonets, led by its officers in front, waving caps and sabres, went straight at the wood around Klum and drove back the Prussian Tirailleurs, but were staggered by fearful volleys of musketry. Their officers were all killed or wounded. They fell sullenly back. Down came the Prussians, but they were received on the bayonet point and with clubbed muskets, and were driven back to the shelter of the wood, and some were carried off prisoners in the retreating column. Indeed, handfuls of Prussians were coming into the town behind us all the day, showing how close the fight was, and a considerable body of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, with some officers, are now in the Grosser Ring. Chests and Visa were now burning, so that from right to left the flames of ten villages, and the flashes of guns and musketry, contended with the sun that pierced the clouds for the honor of illuminating the seas of steel and the fields of carnage. It was 3 o'clock. The efforts of the Austrians to occupy Klum and free their centre had failed, their right was driven down in a delpless mass toward Konniggratz, quivering and palpitating as shot and shell tore through it. "*Alles ist verloren!*" Artillery still thundered with a force and violence which might have led a stranger to such scenes to think no enemy could withstand it. The Austrian cavalry still hung like white thunder-clouds on the flanks, and threatened the front of the Prussians, keeping them in square and solid columns. But already the trains were streaming away from Koniggratz, placing the Elbe and Adler between them and the enemy. The grip of the Prussians could not be shaken. Word was brought to me to leave at once, for the city gates were about being closed, and the gunners on the walls were laying their pieces to cover the inundations and the causeways. One more glance showed a very hell of fire—cornfields, highways, slopes, and dells, and hillsides covered with the slain—the pride and might of Austria shattered and laid low. What happened more I can only tell from hearsay. But I am told that at the last the Austrian horse saved all that was not lost, and in brilliant charges rolled back the tide of Prussian infantry; that the gunners threw their pieces into the Elbe and into the inundated fields as they retreated; that men drowned in hundreds as they crowded over pontoon bridges hastily laid and sunk or burnt ere the columns could cross over; that luggage trains, reserve ammunition, guns, and prisoners, the spoils of that enormous host, fell into the hands of the victors, who remained masters of that hard-fought field, covered for nine miles with myriads of the slain. We might Benedek exclaim, "All is lost but my life! Would to God I had lost that too!"

I have been writing my sad narrative, such as it is, from my notes taken while the battle raged in the tower of Koniggratz in the intervals afforded by a depressing retreat—in forced halts, amid choking dust, in narrow roads—by the sides of cornfields—in rooms in country villages, at every moment of rest. All telegraphs and mails and trains are stopped, and when these lines may ever see the light, if ever, I know not.

I shall continue my story. It was in sorrow, if not in silence, our escort passed through the Marisschez-Thor of Koniggratz in the midst of an inconceivable clamor of artillery trains, horse and foot, and wagoners. The gates toward Prague and the enemy were already closed, and until nightfall the roar of cannon never stopped for a moment, for the Austrian gunners outside and inside covered the retreat till the last. Our route lay towards the southeast, through New Koniggratz, Holic, and other small towns, and it was as much as horses could do to work through the stream of *matériel* and men. Fugitives told us the left had to abandon all their artillery and wade through the inundations. The retreat was not a rout, thanks to the cavalry. At 3:30 A. M. we halted (July 4th), at Hohenmauth; Gen. Benedek and his Staff came in somewhat later, having halted at Holic on the evening of the battle, and it is said he will give up the command. The Staff officers are much dejected; all the more because the day was won but for the fatal neglect of Klum—the very centre of the position which was so unaccountably left unguarded. Benedek has covered his retreat with a strong rear guard. Cavalry and artillery are all along the road, but still there is a chance that the Prussians may cut in on our lines by a cross road, and the strong guard with us is constantly on the alert. The country people gathered in the streets and at the cross roads, watch the endless stream with dismay. There is a railway station nine miles away from this, but all the carriages and engines have been sent away. There is no post; the telegraph is officially occupied. At 2 P. M. our retreat was complete, and we left Hohenmauth. Our journey was painful and slow. Wounded on all sides, fragments of regiments marching, the roadsides lined with weary soldiers asleep, dressing their wounds or cooling their feet; on both sides of us wagons, guns, cavalry of all kinds, Tyrolese, Jagers, Hungarians, Croats, Italians. For nine miles we traversed a charming country to Leitmotischl, a considerable town, which we entered early in the evening. The streets were filled with the *debris* of the army. Fortunate for us the Prussians had received such a wholesome lesson from the Austrian cavalry. There is no pursuit. Some say that Gen. Gablenz went over as *parlementaire* that morning, and that an armistice to bury the dead and remove the wounded has been agreed upon. There is no account of our losses, estimates varying from 10,000 to 25,000. If prisoners be included, I am inclined to think the latter number correct. The loss in guns is reckoned at 150 to 180. It would not astonish me to hear it was more.

LEITOMISCHL, Thursday, July 5.

All night the Austrian Army, or what is left of it—still a prodigious host—has been pouring through this town and still pours on. Camps are formed all along the road, and efforts are made to reform the regiments, which are aided by the men, anxious in all cases to get under their colors again. Count Mensdorff has just arrived, and is now walking up and down outside the humble inn where I am quartered, speaking to the soldiers and giving the weary, footsore men little gifts of money to get food and tobacco. As yet there are no orders from the headquarters to move, but directions have been issued to send all the railway rolling stock down south, and the station at Bohmisch Truban, whither we wanted to go, is declared unsafe, and is closed and abandoned. Such a sight as Leitomischl and all the woods, as I am told, for 20 miles around present, would be worth a pilgrimage *en masse* of all the Royal Academy.

2 P. M.

We hear that Benedek is relieved of his command, and that Count Henichstein, Chief of his Staff, is removed. There is a report that several of the Generals are to be tried by Military Commission. The army is to fall back in a southeasterly direction, probably to Olmutz, in Moravia, to reform and await events, and, as it seems impossible to communicate with England except through Vienna, I have resolved to proceed there, if possible, and for that purpose have got a military pass to Zwittau, where there is an available railway station.

ZWITTAU, 4 P. M.

Just arrived; town full of soldiers, baggage and wounded. All the trains taken up for the latter. No trains for passengers. The last engines and carriages are leaving for the south, (Brunn,) which is thirty-eight miles away. There are no post-horses on the road, we hear. Just as I was about to take the chance of our own tired horses, worn out by repeated marchings, being able to drag us to Brunn, Professor Dumreicher, the great Viennese surgeon, came as *deus ex machinâ*. He wanted a carriage to go to headquarters, and had none, but he offered to let me and my companion go down in a train full of wounded men and surgeons, just about to start for Brunn, if we would lend him the carriage, and horses and driver. The bargain was struck. It looked well.

JULY 6—4 A. M.

Alas! here we are 18 miles from Zwittau. We have been *traveling!* at the rate of 1½ miles an hour, and the train will not get into Brunn till 9 o'clock A. M., if even then. The place is choked with carriages and engines; all is confusion and delay. I must close my letter and trust to fortune now, for nothing can be done but resign oneself to its favors or its frowns.

THE PRUSSIAN SIDE.

Full Details of the Defeat and Rout of the Austrians—A Graphic and Interesting Account.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

HORITZ, Tuesday, July 3—11 P. M.

On Monday, the 2d of July, Prince Frederick Charles halted with the First Army at Kommenitz, in order to allow the Crown Prince time to come up to Miletin, a town five miles east of the village of Kommenitz, and to get information of the movements of the Austrians. That afternoon he sent out two officers to reconnoitre beyond Horitz; both fell in with Austrian troops, and had to fight and ride hard to bring their information home safely. Maj. von Ungar, who went in the direction of Koniggratz, escorted by a few dragoons, came upon a large force of Austrian cavalry and Jagers before he got to the little river Bistritz, over which the road from Horitz to Koniggratz crosses, about half way between those two towns. A squadron of cavalry made an immediate dash to catch him, and he and his dragoons had to ride for their lives; the Austrians pursued, and those best mounted came up to the Prussians, but not in sufficient numbers to stop them, and after a running skirmish, in which Von Ungar received a lance thrust in the side which carried away most of his coat, but hardly the skin, this reconnoitering party safely gained the outposts of their own army. More on the Prussian right the other reconnoitring officer also found the Austrians in force, and was obliged to retire rapidly. From the reports of these officers, and from other information, Prince Frederick Charles determined to attack; so last night he issued orders for the immediate advance of his own army beyond Horitz, and sent Lieut. Von Normand with a letter to the Crown Prince, asking him to push forward in the morning from Miletin and attack the right flank of the Austrians while he himself engaged them in front. There was some fear that the Austrian cavalry patrols and detachments which were prowling about would intercept the Aide-de-camp and stop the letter; but Von Normand succeeded in avoiding them, and got safely to the Prince's headquarters at 1 o'clock this morning, and rejoined Prince Frederick Charles at 4 to report the success of his mission, and to bring to the leader of the First Army an assurance of the coöperation of the Second. Had this Aide-de-camp been taken prisoner or killed on his way to Miletin, his loss would have probably influenced the whole campaign, for on that letter depended, in a great measure, the issue of to-day's battle.

Long before midnight the troops were all in motion, and at 1:30 in the morning the general staff left Kommentz. The moon occasionally shone out brightly, but was generally hidden behind clouds, and then could be distinctly seen the decaying bivouac fires in the places which had been occupied by the troops along the road. These fires looked like large will-o'-the-wisps as their flames flickered about in the wind, and stretched for many a mile, for there are 150,000 soldiers with the first army alone, and the bivouacs of so great a force spread over a wide extent of country. Day gradually began to dawn, but with the first symptoms of sunrise a drizzling rain came on, which lasted until late in the afternoon. The wind increased and blew coldly upon the soldiers, for they were short of both sleep and food.

At daybreak the troops had taken up their positions to attack the Austrians. The main body of the army was at Milowitz, a village on the road from Horitz to Koniggratz; the Seventh Division, under Gen. Fransky, was at Cesekwitz on the left, and the Fourth and Fifth Divisions at the villages of Bristau and Psauch on the right, while Gen. von Bittenfeld with the Eighth and part of the Seventh Corps d'Armée, was sent to the town of Neubidsaw, on the extreme right, 10 miles from Milowitz. About 4 o'clock the army began to advance, and marched slowly up the gentle hill which leads from Milowitz to the village of Dub, five miles near Koniggratz. The corn lay heavy and tangled from the rain upon the ground; the skirmishers pushed through it nimbly, but the battalions which followed behind in crowded columns toiled heavily through the down-beaten crops, and the artillery horses had to strain hard on their traces to get the wheels of the gun-carriages through the sticky soil. At 6 the whole army was close up to Dub, but it was not allowed to go upon the summit of the slope, for the ridge on which Dub stands had hidden all its motions, and the Austrians could see nothing of the troops collected behind the crest, and perhaps thought that no Prussians were near them, except ordinary advanced posts; for the cavalry vedettes which had been pushed forward thus far over night remained on the top of the ridge, as if nothing were going on behind them.

From the top of the slight elevation on which the village of Dub stands, the ground slopes gently down to the river Bistritz, which the road crosses at the village of Sadowa, a mile and a quarter from Dub. From Sadowa the ground again rises beyond the Bistritz, and to the little village of Lissa, conspicuous by its church tower standing at the top of the gentle hill a mile a half from Sadowa. A person standing this morning on the top of the ridge saw Sadowa below him, built of wooden cottages, surrounded by orchards, and could distinguish among its houses several watermills, but these were not at work, for all the inhabitants of the village had been sent away, and a white coat here and there among the cottages was not a peasant's blouse, but was the uniform of an Austrian soldier; three-quarters of a mile down the Bistritz a big red brick house, with a high brick chimney near it, looked like a manufactory, and some large wooden buildings alongside it were unmistakably warehouses; close to these a few wooden cottages, probably meant for the workmen employed at the manufactory, completed the village of Dohilnitz. A little more than a mile still further down the Bistritz stood the village of Mokrowens, like most Bohemian country villages, built of pine-wood cottages enclustered in orchard trees. The chateau of Dohalicha stands midway between Dohilnitz and Mokrowens as a knoll, overhanging the river. Behind Dohilnitz and between that village and the highroad which runs through Sadowa, there lies a large thick wood; many of the trees had been cut down about ten feet above the ground, and the cut down branches had been twisted together between the standing trunks of the trees which were nearest to the river, to make an entrance into the wood from the front extremely difficult. On the open slope between Dohilnitz and Dohalicha, along the ground there seemed to run a dark dotted line of stumpy bushes, but the telescope showed that these were guns, and that this battery alone contained twelve pieces. Looking to the left, up the course of the Bistritz, the ground was open between the orchards of Sadowa and the trees which grow round Benatek, a little village about two miles above Sadowa, which marked the right of the Austrian position, except where, midway between these villages, a broad belt of fir-wood runs for three-quarters of a mile. Above and beyond these villages and woods, in the course of the river, the spire of Lissa was seen, below it a few houses, gardens and patches of fir-wood, and a little to the left, rather down the hill, were seen the cottages of the hamlet of Cisliwes. The air was thick and hazy, the rain came down steadily, and the wind blew bitterly cold, while the infantry and artillery were waiting behind the brow of the hill near Dub. At 7 o'clock Prince Frederick Charles pushed forward his cavalry and horse-artillery. They moved down the slope toward the Bistritz at a gentle trot, slipping about on the greasy ground, but keeping most beautiful lines; the lance flags of the Uhlans, wet with the rain, flapping heavily against the staves. At the bottom of the hill trumpets sounded, and in making their movements to gain the bridge, the squadrons began wheeling and hovering about the side of the river, as if they courted the fire of the enemy. Then the Austrian guns opened upon them from a battery placed in a field near the village at which the main road crosses the Bistritz, and the battle of Sadowa began.

The first shot was fired about 7:30. The Prussian Horse Artillery, close down to the river, replied to the Austrian guns, but neither side fired heavily, and for half an hour the cannonade consisted of but little more than single shots. At 7:45 the King of Prussia arrived on the field, and very soon after the Horse Artillery were reinforced by other field batteries, and the Prussian gunners began firing their shells quickly into the Austrian position. But as soon as the Prussian fire actively commenced Austrian guns seemed to appear, as if by magic, in every point of the position; from every road; from every village, from the orchard of Mokrowens, on the Prussian right, to the orchard of Benatek, on their left, came flashes of fire and whizzing rifle shells, which, bursting with a sharp crack, sent their splinters rattling among the guns, gunners, carriages and horses, often killing a man or horse, sometimes dismounting a gun, but always plowing up the earth and scattering the mud in the men's faces. But the Austrians did not confine themselves to firing on the artillery alone, for they threw their shells up the slope opposite to them towards Dub, and one shell came slap into a squadron of Uhlans, who were close beside the King; burying itself with a heavy thud in the ground, it blew up columns of mud some twenty feet in the air, and, bursting a moment after, reduced the squadron by four files.

As soon as the cannonade in front became serious the guns of the Seventh Division began to bombard the village of Benatek, on the Austrian right. The Austrians returned shot for shot, and neither side either gained or lost ground. In the centre, too, the battle was very even; the Prussians pushed battery after battery into the action, and kept up a tremendous fire on the Austrian guns, but these returned it, and sometimes with interest, for the Austrian artillery officers knew their ground, and every shell fell true. Many officers and men fell, and many horses were killed or wounded. More Krankentragers were sent down to the batteries, and always returned carrying on stretchers men whose wounds had been hastily bound up under fire, but who seemed to be too much stunned to suffer much from pain.

Gradually the Prussian cannonade appeared to get stronger, and the Austrian batteries between Dohelnitz and Dohalicha retired higher up the hill, but the guns at Mokrowens still stood fast, and the Prussians had not yet crossed the Bistritz; but many guns were now turned on Mokrowens, and at 10 o'clock the battery there was also obliged to retire a little.

While this cannonade had been going on, some of the infantry had been moved down toward the river, where they took shelter from the fire under a convenient undulation of ground. The Eighth Division came down on the left-hand side of the causeway, and, under the cover of the rising in the ground, formed its columns for the attack on the village of Sadowa; while the Third and Fourth Divisions, on the right-hand side of the road, prepared to storm Dohelnitz and Mokrowens. But a little before their preparations were complete the village of Benatek, on the Austrians' right, caught fire, and the Seventh Division made a dash to secure it, but the Austrians were not driven out by the flames, and here for the first time in the battle was there hand-to-hand fighting. The Twenty-seventh Regiment led the attack, and rushed into the orchards of the village, the burning houses separated the combatants, they poured volley after volley at each other through the flames; but the Prussians found means to get round the burning houses, and, taking the defenders in reverse, forced them to retire with the loss of many prisoners.

It was 10 o'clock when Prince Frederick Charles sent Gen. Stuhnapl to order the attack on Sadowa, Dohelnitz and Mokrowens. The columns advanced, covered by skirmishers, and reached the river bank without much loss, but from there they had to fight every inch of their way. The Austrian infantry held the bridges and villages in force, and fired fast upon them as they approached. The Prussians could advance but slowly along the narrow ways and against the defences of the houses, and the volleys sweeping through the ranks seemed to tear the soldiers down. The Prussians fired much more quickly than their opponents, but they could not see to take their aim; the houses, trees and smoke from the Austrian discharges shrouded the villages. Sheltered by this, the Austrian Jagers fired blindly where they could tell by hearing that the attacking columns were, and the shots told tremendously on the Prussians in their close formations; but the latter improved their positions, although slowly, and by dint of sheer courage and perseverance, for they lost men at every yard of their advance, and in some places almost paved the way with wounded. Then, to help the infantry, the Prussian artillery turned its fire, regardless of the enemy's batteries, on the villages, and made tremendous havoc among the houses. Mokrowens and Dohelnitz both caught fire, and the shells fell quickly and with fearful effect among the defenders of the flaming hamlets; the Austrian guns also played upon the attacking infantry, but at this time these were sheltered from their fire by the houses and trees between.

In and around the villages the fighting continued for nearly an hour; then the Austrian infantry, who had been there, driven out by a rush of the Prussians, retired, but only a little way up the slope into a line with their batteries. The wood above Sadowa was strongly held, and that between Sadowa and Benatek, teaming with riflemen, stood to bar the way of the Seventh Division. But Gen. Fransky, who commands this division, was not to be easily stopped, and he sent his infantry at the wood, and turned his artillery on the Austrian batteries. The Seventh Division began firing into the trees, but found they could not make any impression, for the defenders were concealed, and musketry fire was useless against them. Then Fransky let them go, and they dashed in with the bayonet. The Austrians would not retire, but waited for the struggle, and in the wood above Benatek was fought out one of the fiercest combats which the war has seen. The Twenty-seventh Prussian Regiment went in nearly 3,000 strong, with 90 officers, and came out on the further side with only two officers and between 300 and 400 men standing; all the rest were killed or wounded. The other regiments of the division also suffered much, but not in the same proportion; but the wood was carried. The Austrian line was now driven in on both flanks, but its commander formed a new line of battle a little higher up the hill, round Lissa, still holding the wood which lies above Sadowa.

Then the Prussian artillery was sent across the Bistritz, and began to fire upon the new Austrian position. At the same time the smoke of Gen. Herwarth's advance was gradually seen moving toward the Austrian left; for he had at Nechanitz, a village about seven miles lower down the Bistritz than Sadowa, found a brigade of Saxon troops, with some Austrian cavalry, and was driving them toward the position at Lissa, himself following in such a direction that it appeared he would turn the Austrian left flank. But the Austrian Commander seemed determined to hold his position, and heavy masses of infantry and cavalry could be seen on the upper part of the slope.

The Prussian infantry, which had taken the villages of Sadowa and Dobelnitz, was now sent against the wood, which, above these places, runs along the side of the Sadowa and Lipa road. They advanced against it, but did not at first make much impression, for, the Austrians being here again concealed, the fire of the needle-gun did not tell, and a whole battery, placed at the far end of the wood, fired through the trees, and told on the Prussian ranks with awful effect. But the assailants fought on, at last broke down the obstacles at the entrance, and then dashed in. The fighting continued from tree to tree, and the Austrians made many a rush to recover the lost position of the wood, but in this close fighting their boyish troops went down like ninepins before the strong men of the Eighth Division; but when the defenders drew back a little, and their artillery played into the trees, the Prussians suffered fearfully, and about half-way up in the wood the fight became stationary.

At this time the Austrian artillery were making splendid practice, and about 1 o'clock the whole battle line of the Prussians could gain no more ground, and was obliged to fight hard to retain the position it had won. At one time it seemed as if it would be lost, for guns had been dismounted by the Austrian

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE MINER.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

From the Atlantic Monthly for August.

Down 'mid the tangled roots of things
  That coil about the central fire,
I seek for that which giveth wings,
  To stoop, not soar, to my desire.

Sometimes I hear, as 'twere a sigh,
  The sea's deep moaning far above.
"Thou hast the secret not," I cry,
  "In deeper deeps is hid my Love."

They think I burrow from the sun,
  In darkness all alone and weak;
Such loss were gain if He were won,
  For 'tis the sun's own Sun I seek.

The earth, they murmur, is the tomb
  That vainly sought his life to prison;
Why grovel longer in its gloom?
  He is not here; He hath arisen.

More life for me where He hath lain
  Hidden, while ye believed Him dead,
Than in cathedrals cold and vain,
  Built on loose sands of "It is said."

My search is for the living gold,
  Him I desire who dwells recluse,
And not his image, worn and old,
  Day-servant of our sordid use.

If Him I find not, yet I find
  The ancient joy of cell and church,
The glimpse, the surety undefined,
  The unquenched ardor of the search—

Happier to chase the flying goal,
  Than to sit counting laureled gains,
To guess the Soul within the soul,
  Than to be lord of what remains.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

From London Society for July.

"What's in a name?" asks the poet—"a rose by any other name," &c.; and yet, there has been a difference of opinion on the subject. Jonathan Bugg thought he should smell sweeter as Norfolk Howard; while as for myself—the humble writer of this story—I attribute the greatest misfortune of my life, by a roundabout way of reasoning, to being called "Johnny." My name has always been "Johnny," and I think my nature, so to speak, gradually grew Johnnish; for didn't every "Jack" of my boyish days naturally hold a high hand over a Johnny? Petticoat government was the absolute monarchy by which I was governed. My father died before I could lisp; and my mother (with the best of intentions, doubtless,) had old-established rules on the subject of education. Dr. Watts was her demi-god; and though, in the primeval times in which that gentleman lived, when the rose was "the glory of April and May!" he may have served as a sort of forcing-box for the young, yet now-a-days nature grows better by itself, even though the roses are delayed till June. "Train up a child in the way he should go," said the wisest of men. Here again my mother thought she understood the wisest of men thoroughly; only unfortunately her idea of the way to be gone in was so narrow that it was a moral impossibility for any one to walk in it. My early youth, therefore, was a series of deviations from, and draggings back into my mother's "way"—she vigorously compressing her petticoats, lest in getting me back she should wander a step out of it herself. Birds'-nesting was not in this way—indeed it would be easier to say what was not in it than what was, it being a path of the barest. I only say this to show the system on which I was nourished, and by which I came through my college career (at St. Bees) in my mother's eyes triumphant.

I was ordained, and was going down to my first curacy in a small country village, where my mother thought I should encounter fewer of those snares she dreaded for me than in a town.

"Good-bye, my dear boy!" said she, with a tear in each eye. "I shall come and see you by and by. Heaven bless you!—and do see that the sheets are aired."

This was pleasant. My hat-box was inside the carriage, which contained both a young and old lady; my foot on the step."

My mother, in losing me, lost all consciousness of any one else the train might hold. I blushed to my hair, stumbled over my hat-box, and felt in the first stage of infancy as the train moved on with me to my first curacy.

It was not till some stations had been passed that I glanced up at my traveling companions.

I had had a vague consciousness of the young lady suppressing a laugh as I entered, that was all.

Still I *was* a man, though shy and nervous; so I looked at the young one first. A pretty girl, with golden hair knotted up under a small round hat, that my mother would have condemned at once as unfeminine—and yet the small, rather pouting mouth, was very womanly. She looked alive for amusement, and dissatisfied with her materials.

Leaving myself out of the question, the materials weren't promising. Her companion was a tall, gaunt, bony woman, with a severe expression. Her eyes were closed, and on her knee there rested a speaking-trumpet. After looking, there seemed nothing more for me to do, and I turned my eyes upon the fields and trees we were passing. The young lady, however, was of the opinion that as Mahomet would not go to the mountain, as was natural, the mountain *could* go to Mahomet.

"Would you like to see *Punch?* she asked; and, though I doubted the propriety of the proceeding with our chaperon asleep, and thought the mice disposed to play too much, with the cat away, yet I could not but acknowledge there was nothing forward in either voice or manner.

Punch was not a paper my mother patronized; my own sense of humor was not cultivated, and my taste slightly severe; therefore, having returned my thanks, I gazed somewhat gravely on a group of young ladies in striped petticoats, playing croquet, with more display of ankle than was decorous. The live young lady opposite me, taking note of the subject, began again:

"Ah, the croquet picture! Isn't it an institution?"

A hospital was an institution, so was a workhouse; but a game!—slang.

More ideas of the impropriety of the whole proceeding crossed my brain; as a clergyman, should I awake the sleeper by asking her if she felt a draft?

No; I was, though absurd, twenty-three still; so I merely said I did not play croquet.

"Not play croquet!" There was a world of meaning in the way the girl raised her eyebrows. I began a series of self-questioning as she reclined on the cushion and began to cut open the leaves of a yellow railway novel with her ticket. Ought I to play croquet? Did everybody play croquet?—even clergymen? The young lady asking the question could not be ignorant of my calling, my garb being eminently clerical. In spite of my convictions, I began to wish I could play croquet consistently; began to be sorry this girl had retired into the yellow novel, which, after all, might be worse for her than talking to me.

I even was meditating a remark, when a loud, unmusical voice came from the far corner of the carriage. "Lizzie!" it said.

Lizzie started, crossed over, took the trumpet, and called back, musically, "Yes, aunt."

"Are we near Marsden?" Marsden! it was the name of my curacy!

"Only a few miles off;" and then Lizzie undutifully laid down the trumpet, and crossed back again.

"She's so awfully deaf," said the young lady.

"What afflictions some are called on to bear," I observed.

"That's like Sunday," said Miss Lizzie, and then began to prepare for disembarkation. Crumbs were shaken out of her jacket, packages disinterred, with my grave and silent help, (after the above irreverent remark,) and a porter screamed out, "Marsden!" I saw the ladies get into a yellow fly in waiting; I saw the keen grey eyes of the older woman fall on me as I stood patiently on the platform, till the fly was settled and dispatched. Then I asked my way, and walked off to my lodgings. It was a dull little village of one street, but dullness in the way of duty was what I had expected. All the women at their doors and boys at play turned to inspect me, but I did not feel sufficiently at my ease to address a word to them.

My destination was a good-sized cottage, standing in a strip of garden, and a rather nice-looking woman stood at the gate. She looked me over as I came up, doubtless having an inward thanksgiving over my youth and innocence.

"The last's here yet, Sir," she said, as we went in, "but he's going to-night."

"The who?" I inquired, anxiously.

"The last curate, Sir; we always has them, and we've had all sorts."

Here she was obliged to pause, with the "last" so near.

She opened a door and ushered me into a room which seemed to be luxuriously furnished.

My mother, though well-off, adhered to the tortuous horsehair furniture of *her* mother, and "saved." Here were dark-seated velvet easy-chairs, a rich carpet, and divers little pretty articles that seemed to have been put in tastefully for a village landlady; but what offended the nose of my mother's son was the smell of tobacco.

I was about hastily to remonstrate with my landlady, when I saw a man sitting half in and half out of the window—smoking; a man in a short, loose-fitting coat, who, as soon as he saw us, took the half of himself that was out of the apartment, and added it to the half that was in, and said—

"Mr. Williams, I believe, *vice* Parker, resigned. I'm Parker, Mrs. Spinx, I will see you presently."

That lady, in a state of unwillingness, left us, and left me in a state of mild astonishment. I had a great respect for "the cloth," and this "mixture" shocked me.

"When one puts off one's shoes one likes to see how they will fit another man," said Mr. Parker; "besides which, there is a trifle I wish to settle with you. Shall we do the business first, and smoke a pipe together afterward?"

I told Mr. Parker—as I had told Miss Lizzie about the croquet—I never smoked.

"And yet you exist!—excuse me. Well, then, I'll smoke the two pipes afterward. Mr. Williams, you observe this apartment?"

I assented (did he think I looked blind?)

"Neat, but not gaudy, eh?" pursued the "last."

I assented again.

"Glad you like it. Well, this room belongs to Mrs. Spinx, but the furniture—at least one or two things—belongs to me."

"The rooms were *said* to be furnished in the letters my mother received," I gently remarked.

"Probably. Mrs. Spinx said so, now, didn't she?"

She did: would he, therefore, tell me which were Mrs. Spinx's things and which were his?

Mr. Parker looked very doubtful; went to a coal-pan and a small deal table with plants on it, and said, "Mrs. Spinx; the one or two other things," he concluded, "are mine."

"But," I exclaimed, "a man could not live in a room with nothing but a deal table and a coal-pan; where could he sit?"

"Very true," said Mr. Parker. "I believe, by-the-way, there was an article Mrs. Spinx *called* a chair when I came, but—" (Mr. Parker shrugged his shoulders) "in the words of the poet, 'it was harder than I could bear.' Accordingly I did not pack the furniture, supposing you would wish to take it."

I looked at the easy chair, and I sniffed just a little: it did seem hard that I should have Mr. Mr. Parker's tobacco-infected room imputed to me.

"Is it the baccy you don't like?—a little camphor will soon take that out. You see, my good fellow, I'm off to-night to visit my lady-love, who disports on the moors at this time of the year, and I thought that these chairs would be more in your way than mine! I'm no Jew; so suppose we say £30, and have done with the subject."

Of course I bought everything. And then while Mr. Parker smoked his two pipes, waiting for his train, he was in evidently good spirits and friendly toward me.

"You'll find this place beastly slow," he said.

It did not seem unlikely that what would be Mr. Parker's poison would be my meat. He would not have survived life at my mother's. The word "beastly" was, to say the least, eminently unclerical; so the remark did not depress me. I therefore made inquiry about my vicar.

"The old humbug!" burst out the last curate.

I felt my blood curdle—all my old, early-trained reverence engendered by Dr. Watts revolted against Mr. Parker.

"Hadn't we better change the subject," I said, "seeing that I am his curate?"

The ex-one, with his legs hanging over one of the easy-chairs, as much at his ease as if it was still his, and the purchase-money were not in his waistcoat-pocket, glanced at me, amused.

"The old man's luckier than he deserves to be, anyhow," he said. "You'll just suit him."

I inquired if there were any well-to-do parishioners.

"There's Mrs. Bingham and her five lovely daughters—three of them are away just now—she is piscatorially inclined."

I felt horror-stricken. "Fishes!—a woman with a family!"

"You see," pursued little Mr. Parker, "you must not be shocked; she's not rich though she lives in a good house—her money dies with her."

I felt relieved. "Well, it may be praiseworthy though masculine. Is there good trout in the stream here?"

Mr. Parker unexpectedly burst out laughing.

"My dear Mr. Williams, excuse me, but you're made for this place—positively made for it. Trout! no, very little; though to see Mrs. Bingham with her tackle all about her (a different fly for every fish) stand perseveringly day after day trying to catch one miserable sole—I mean trout—it gives one a feeling of positive respect."

"It must," I said warmly. I was glad to hear the ex-curate respected anything. I was afraid he didn't. I really began to have a better opinion of him (though of course I could not approve his sentiments) as I shook hands with him on the platform that night.

The next morning, as I sat looking over a pile of sermons I had constructed at intervals, my eye was caught by an object at my garden gate—an object of bulk and dignity—a clerical object, evidently the vicar.

How truly kind! my heart kindled. How I loathed the smell of that tobacco which surrounded me; how I blushed at the remembrance of that epithet which I had heard applied to this kindhearted man only the evening before.

The Rev. Dr. Walsh knocked like a bishop, and entered like an archbishop. He had (I say it now) a swelling manner. He seemed to fill all the chairs at once, so to speak, and drive me into Mrs. Spinx's coal-pan.

"Mr. Williams!" said my vicar, extending his hand.

The manner was benevolent—affectionate; it seemed to say, "Fill the chairs, my dear curate—I, your vicar, will retire into nothing."

I took his hand, and felt my heart overflowing with love and duty. That eye, bright and intellectual—that broad brow—

"Your first cure, I think?" continued my vicar.

I assented.

"Williams!" pursued the great man—"the name strikes me. I had a dear friend once of that name—he was a man who did his duty, and never shrank from work. Do you shrink from work?"

This was the man after my mother's own heart—a man eager in the path of duty—eager to lead others therein.

I replied modestly, "I hoped I was wishful to do my duty."

"Ah! yes," said my vicar, somewhat abstractedly. "My dear Mr. Williams, the fact is I am in affliction. I am not one who presses his grief on others, (that I should look upon as selfishness,) but in this case you can help me."

I replied I should be too happy.

My vicar cleared his throat and went on.

"Blessed as I am, and thankful as I am for my many blessings, yet in one thing I am unfortunate. I have a dear family, but that family suffers. My wife is delicate; our eldest girl, a sweet child aged fourteen, is fragile in the extreme. My lot is cast in the country, and my family requires a frequent supply of that ozone which is only to be found in sea air. My dear wife has with our children been at Scarborough for a fortnight. Gladly would I stay here alone unrepiningly, (we should never repine, Mr. Williams,) but what can I do when I hear daily that my beloved child asks for 'Papa?' 'Her wishes must be gratified,' says our family doctor. I have been torn with doubts: is my duty here, or does it call me to my child?"

My vicar paused—and swelled!

From my position by the coal-pan I could see the agitation of my superior's manner while alluding to his child, and flashing through my mind came the recollection of the man who had sat in the same chair only the evening before, and called him "humbug!" I loathed the thought.

"Oh! go to your child at once, Sir," I said (the dear little girl might be pining for him at this very moment.) "I will endeavor, though unworthily, to fulfil your duties, and——"

My vicar seemed to think I had said enough. He did not stay long after this, but he pressed my hand at parting, and said, "God bless you, Williams!"

My feelings were mixed when the interview was over. I sat down again to my pile of sermons, but failed to derive my usual satisfaction from these interesting works. I had lost the benefit of this man's teaching at the outset. I was very young, ardent and enthusiastic, and—I was disappointed.

Sunday was the day but one after. On Saturday I had made the round of the village, shaking hands with mothers and kissing their offspring like a model young curate on the back of a penny tract. I could well understand a Parker considering the place slow. There were boys and pigs in abundance, a church in a state of dilapidation, and a modern vicarage near it with handsome iron gates. It was a commonplace village, devoid even of a permanent doctor, and yet overrun with children; but the state of the village has little to do with my story.

Sunday came. I rose early and nervous. My hands shook a little as I arranged my bands, looked twice to see that my sermon accompanied me, and did not recover from that Johnnyish feeling I was subject to till I stood in the reading-desk.

The congregation was small—painfully small to a zealous young curate—but just under the reading-desk was a pew containing three ladies. I could not help seeing them, or I should have preferred not to do so. One of them was not a stranger to me, she was my young fellow-traveler, the two others were tall, ordinary women. I caught a pair of blue—I mean my railway companion looked up, and if it had not been in church, would, I think, have smiled. The look seemed to say, "Oh! its you again, is it?" Then for the rest of the church service, (and it gave inward satisfaction,) she kept her eyes on her book. Shall I say that it warmed me a little to my work to see that pew of ladies, as I ascended the pulpit steps?

My mother thought my sermon would get me a bishopric, and though not of that opinion myself, yet I still did think they had merits. This was my first sermon. My congregation was, without the occupants of the pew, limited to ten. I was in earnest, but—I was twenty-three. I felt an inward glow as I thought I might prove to the girl, who had laughed at me the other day, that I was not devoid of eloquence. Perhaps that eloquence might make an impression on this frivolous and worldly-minded young person. I had chosen one of my best themes—one to which I had affixed the "J. W." lovingly, and as I gave it out, it answered my expectations on delivery.

There was one passage, alluding to the snares and flowery seductions of this world, which made me feel all aglow against such seductions as I denounced them. But did I raise any such kindred feelings in my congregation? I ventured to glance round. The ten hearers, from any expression in their faces, were evidently uncalculated to know the meaning of the word "seductions." I looked down into the pew; two tall, plainly-attired ladies sat listening intently, their eyes raised, their hands folded; but the one whom the words were intended specially to benefit, reclined in a corner of the large pew—fast asleep. Oh, ephemeral muslins and laces, and wearer as ephemeral!

I felt my indignation rise. The day, it was true, was hot, but why could she not listen as well as her companions? Were my words more suited to the comprehension of the latter? My mother would have hoped so. As for myself, I took off my gown with far fewer feelings of satisfaction than when I put it on.

Passing up the churchyard, the three ladies were in front of me, and I heard a voice from under a most delicate parasol say—

"What a long sermon! I wish there weren't sermons in Summer, only ventilators."

"Hush, Lizzie," said one of the ladies, "and do recollect it's Sunday."

Again my spirit sank at what I thought the frivolity of this girl. My mother desired nothing more earnestly than to witness the bestowal of my affections, but then the object must be suitable. Suitable in her eyes meant quiet easily led, (by herself,) retiring—a lover of needles and thread, rather than of millinery and self-decoration—whose views of pleasure should be of the teachers' tea-meeting or "improving the mind" order. From my shy nature and early nurture on Dr. Watts, I, too, had a sort of idea that a pretty bonnet betokened a love of the world in the wearer, and a sparkling manner an undue lightness of character; and yet, and yet—these were the ideas instilled into me. The time might be coming when views of my own should do combat with my mother's views—which would be conqueror? At present there was no such conflict. I saw an elegantly-dressed young woman with worldly sentiments. I saw two plainly-attired ladies, who might each have been cut out to order (one was rather old, to be sure,) for a Mrs. Williams. Might it not be that the hand of Providence had planted me here to choose a wife from these two? Time would show.

The afternoon service was equally as unsatisfactory as the morning one. There was the same small congregation, the same pew full, the same tendency on the part of Miss Lizzie to hurt my self-love, if nothing else, by falling asleep during the sermon, and afterward my lonely meal and evening in my cottage.

A week had nearly passed away. I was beginning to get some knowledge of my parishioners, but—human nature is only human nature after all—I was also exceedingly dull.

My mother's circle at home, though a restricted one, was a circle. It took in one or two young men who had never shown any disposition to forsake the ways of their fathers; it took in divers young ladies; they weren't beautiful, or clever, or distinguished in any way, still they were young ladies, and twenty-three requires something of the kind.

Here was I, the sole moving orb in my own circle. I might gaze at and revolve round myself, or Mrs. Spinx, but I required more.

I had, two or three times during that week, fleeting visions of the ladies who sat below the reading-desk, but fleeting visions are unsubstantial. One morning toward the end of the week, as I was meditating getting a dog as a companion, there came a note which roused my pleasurable emotions, the purport being that Mrs. Bingham, of Beech Grove, would be glad if I would give her my company at dinner at five o'clock.

I *must* have been lonely, for I recollect I had a feeling of satisfaction that it was for this afternoon instead of to-morrow.

I was just finishing my toilet when a remembrance flashed into my mind. Bingham was the name of the lady who fished! I almost wished I weren't going; but then was any credit to be placed on Mr. Parker's statements?

After obtaining from Mrs. Spinx the route, I made my way to Beech Grove. A narrow lane behind the church brought me to some white gates. Beech Grove did not belie its promising sound. There weren't many beeches, certainly, but there was a nice neat lawn, and a few flower-beds, and a verandah, and a carriage drive devoid of weeds. You might see Beech Grove in ninety-nine parishes out of every hundred and live there comfortably. *Cela dépend.*

A man on arriving is at once on the scene of action. None of those mysterious paper boxes, out of which come we know not what to be put on at the house of entertainment, before wax lights and a mirror. (I believe, if there are many ladies and but one mirror, this is a work of time.) A man being not so easily put out of order in the transit, has not one minute for reflection from doorstep to presence chamber.

"Mr. Williams!" and then, following up my name, I was shaking hands with a long thin ditto, appertaining to my deaf traveling companion. Not masculine to look at, keen-eyed and severe, but *correct* to a degree.

"My daughters," said Mrs. Bingham, "Jane and Elizabeth."

Having a vague idea that Providence was in some way connected with my acquaintance with these ladies, I surveyed the Miss Binghams with interest. They weren't attractive (I mean to the eye.) Jane was her mother over again, as the saying is, without the deafness, and with an acidity of manner that might perhaps have been due to her passed stage of youthfulness—and spinsterhood. Elizabeth was considerably younger, shorter, stouter, with curling hair, and a more amiable expression.

True, her face was not distinguished by much beauty. Her nose was neither a delicate vivacious *retroussé* nor a statuesque Grecian: but why proceed? Elizabeth was the sort of young person to whom I had been accustomed. Elizabeth had the outside characteristics of "suitable." If Providence had led me to the Miss Binghams, Elizabeth was *the* Miss Bingham, and the presence of Elizabeth made me more at home.

As the one man I had to be entertained. Miss Bingham tried to draw me out on church architecture. Miss Bingham deplored the poverty of the parish in preventing the restoration of the church. Mrs. Bingham knitted and threw in a word here and there, while Elizabeth bent over her work and was modestly silent.

"Jane," said Mrs. Bingham, suddenly, "I hope nothing has happened to Lizzie."

"She is always late, mamma," responded Jane, "and knows, being a visitor, she will be waited for, which I call taking advantage."

"I am thankful she is no child of mine," said the deaf lady, heaving a sigh, "As it is, she is a great responsibility."

Two minutes afterwards the door opened and the "great responsibility" came in—the young lady who fell asleep during my sermon—in a toilet that aimed at something above neatness, and that floated about her, a cloud of pink and white, something that might, like a jam tart to a sick child, be very good to look at and very bad for you. I had eyes and saw, but I was a man not to be led by my eyes—prudent beyond my years.

"Lizzie, my dear," said Mrs. Bingham, "You're very late."

"I'm sorry for that, aunt," replied Lizzie, at the top of her musical voice. "I met Charley Langton, looking so wretched that I went further than I intended, and he has come back with me in to dinner."

"Lizzie," said her aunt, "how——"

"He has lost his father, poor boy, never got over it, and I thought——"

"Yes, yes," said Mrs. Bingham, waving her hand; "no one is more glad to see him than I; but it's the principle of young ladies inviting young men."

Lizzie's lips curled. "Young men!" she said, to her cousin, Miss Bingham, "why, Charley's only sixteen."

"You know mamma's rules, Lizzie;" and Lizzie turned away in a manner that made me jot down temper as another failing in this very faulty young person.

The entrance of Charley, a languid, delicate-looking boy, put an end to the discussion.

Mrs. Bingham certainly gave him as cordial a welcome as if she had asked him. Even the two Miss Binghams greeted him with more demonstration than is usually bestowed on boys of sixteen. "Very kind," I thought, but it was a kindness Charley did not seem to appreciate, as he moved away to Lizzie in the window, and stood by her there in a languid yet easy way till we went in to dinner.

I found myself between Mrs. Bingham and her daughter Elizabeth. Miss Bingham took the foot of the table; their cousin and Charley were opposite me. Mrs. Bingham conversed a little with me about my mother and home, and lonliness here sympathetically; so that what with hot soup and the startling loudness of my replies, I became very warm indeed.

Elizabeth was—retiring. She wanted setting off on a subject; even then she did not go any extreme way, but replied modestly, and retired again. Miss Lizzie, too, was silent, and again offended my taste at the beginning of the meal. (I had many particular notions about young ladies.)

"I am so hungry," she said; "riding round Drayton Hill, with all that delicious heather out, is beneficial to me. May I have some beer, Jane?"

"*You* can have what you like," said Miss Bingham, acidly.

And Lizzie's glass was filled. To drink beer seemed to me as masculine as a coquettish bonnet looked worldly.

I looked at Elizabeth's glass. Pure water! and felt thankful.

The dinner was quite a plain one. After the soup, chickens and a shoulder of mutton. I trembled at the chickens, but Mrs. Bingham declining my aid, I was feeling able to converse with Elizabeth, when Miss Lizzie's clear voice came out for the benefit of the table.

"I've been offered two tickets to-day for the Beaconfield ball; it's in a fortnight."

Mrs. Bingham, busy with the chickens, did not hear. Miss Bingham exclaimed—

"One doesn't hear a sensible word there."

"Doesn't one," said Lizzie; "well, I must be indifferent to sensible words, for I want to go very much. Do you recollect, Charley, the ball last year, and how you got spoony on Miss Brett, and quite deserted me?"

"No, I dont, Lizzie. I recollect being sent off by Percy.

"Hush," said Lizzie, laughingly, but I was busy with my thoughts.

Spoony! A young lady to use such a word. I felt electrified. I turned to the gentle Elizabeth.

"Do you, too, care for balls?" I asked, somewhat anxiously.

"No," said Elizabeth, in a very low voice, and blushing; "at least," she added, "I always like the school treat more."

Here was a disciplined mind for you. The carnal nature conquered—desire under control.

Said Miss Bingham, "You must regret the absence of your vicar, Mr. Williams."

"I do, indeed; he seems such a superior man. He was divided between his wish to stay and help me and his anxiety to be with his sick child."

"Did he leave you the key of his kitchen garden?" said Lizzie, irrelevantly.

"No," I replied, not seeing the force of the question.

"He has such nice peaches," continued Lizzie. "When I was here last year the bishop came down, and the bishop had as many of them as he liked to eat, and Dr. Walsh was so pleased to see the bishop eat them. Has Mrs. Spinx any peaches in her garden?"

"No, of course not;" but I said I, was independent of peaches.

"Dr. Walsh says his have a peculiar flavor," said Charley. "Percy got a whole lot sent last year."

"Don't you know the proverb, Charley, 'Stroke me and I will stroke thee.' Dr. Walsh strokes Percy with the peculiar flavored peaches; Percy must stroke the Doctor with a pine. Dr. Walsh, my dear, is partial to stroking, and does not object to an English pine."

I felt aglow with indignation, though the young lady opposite seemed quite unconscious of such a feeling being possible.

Mrs. Bingham observed (it was wonderful sometimes how she heard), "It's a pity his eldest girl is so delicate."

"Oh! Aunt Bingham," burst out Lizzie, "you know very well she isn't. Dr. Walsh finds Marsden dull and Scarborough the reverse, and just because Emily hasn't a color—"

I could not wait to the end of the sentence—I could stand it no longer.

"You seem to forget who you are speaking before, Miss D'Arcy. I am Dr. Walsh's curate. Am I to sit and listen to slander against my vicar? There is always some one to impute evil motives to the best of men and deeds."

Mrs. Bingham looked pleased. Charley began—

"Mr. Williams, it's not slander; it's as well known——"

When Lizzie stopped him with a look, and then turned on me a straightforward glance out of her large blue eyes. She was certainly very pretty, especially with the flush on her cheeks they had now; but then, is not beauty deceitful?

She said nothing at first, to my surprise; but after her steady look the corners of her mouth curled with smiles, and she said demurely:

"I still think Dr. Walsh *ought* to have left you the key of the kitchen garden, Mr. Williams."

Then she turned to Charley, and the two talked together for the rest of dinner, alone.

If beauty is deceitful, there was no deceit in Elizabeth; if placidity is estimable in a woman, Elizabeth was much to be esteemed. On principle I did like and esteem her; on principle also I disliked and thought little of her cousin. Our views on so many points coincided; indeed I might say on every point, about parish work, society, books, &c.

It was still daylight when dinner was over, and Lizzie said—

"Oh! let us have a game at croquet. Mr. Williams, shall we teach you?"

It seemed a veiled attempt at reconciliation. I had reproved Miss Lizzie in a way many young ladies might have resented, so I gave in to the croquet.

Then Elizabeth said she had work to finish.

"One of those everlasting flannel petticoats?" suggested Charley.

(Another virtue—she made flannel petticoats!)

"Charley, you're a goose," said Lizzie. "It is just because they aren't everlasting she makes them; but put them by for to-night, and be good-natured, Elizabeth."

(Could she be anything else?)

So Elizabeth sacrificed the flannel petticoats at the shrine of croquet, and we had to choose our sides.

I have seen men linger over this, as if preference in croquet showed preference in life. Charley, however, showed no such hesitation.

"Come, Lizzie, I won't desert you to-night," he said; so we began, and of course I was beaten. Elizabeth played in a tranquil manner, while her cousin's ball was like a shooting star, and a shooting star had far the best of it.

"Don't you think this rather a poor game to be made so much fuss about?" observed Elizabeth to me.

(She had tried three times at one hoop, and we stood side by side.)

"I did not like the notion of it," I said, "but it seems harmless."

"Oh yes, or I should not play, of course."

And then Lizzie made a swoop down, and sent me to a laurel bush at the antipodes.

I was not near my partner again till just the end of the game. Lizzie was advancing to the stick, and Elizabeth asked me—

"Do you think her pretty?" (How very feminine!)

"Yes, I thought her very pretty, but I did not think it was the kind of beauty I admired the most."

"Oh! Mr. Williams," said Elizabeth, with more animation than I had seen her display, "you think exactly like I do. I call her pretty, only it's a pity she's such a flirt."

I did not quite like this. I did not doubt Lizzie being a flirt, only the good-nature of Elizabeth in telling me so. Or was it that she had detected something inflammable about me, and so set up a fire-guard as a precaution? I would not believe that anything but good-nature could dwell in that Miss Bingham, whom I believed Providence had selected for me.

"She has only an invalid father, and he spoils her so," continued Elizabeth. "I am very fond of her; but we are so different—she likes balls and things—and I——" Miss Elizabeth's autobiography was closed by Lizzie coming up.

"There! we've beaten you, Mr. Williams, so now there's nothing left for you but to make the best of it by saying something polite."

Was this flirting. It might be, yet somehow it seemed harmless, like the croquet. Then we went in and had some tea and music. Elizabeth played, certainly not professionally, but nicely, and I did not like too much time devoted to music.

"Now, Lizzie, sing something," said Charley.

"Lizzie," called out her aunt, "remember your sore throat."

Lizzie said it was quite well.

"I'm responsible for you," said Mrs. Bingham.

So Lizzie, with very flushed cheeks, gave up her own opinion and sat down with Charley to a game of chess, over which they talked a great deal. Then Elizabeth drew a low stool near her mother's chair, and we made quite a little home picture, with Lizzie excluded—and yet—and yet—I wished (as Mrs. Bingham gave out her improving sentences, and Elizabeth sounded a gentle accompaniment) that if such a thing were possible, blue eyes, and pink muslin, and golden hair with pink ribbon in it, weren't of this world, worldly. I wished it very calmly, but the wish was there, even as I felt "safe" with my mother's views of safety, seated beside a girl in grey silk who was suited to me.

So the evening came to an end. Charley said he would go with me as far as the inn where his horse was, and we took leave together. We had just got to the end of the drive when pattering feet behind us made us turn round.

Ghosts are not in my category of beliefs, of course; yet I should as soon have expected to see one as Lizzie.

Charley exclaimed, "Why, Liz, what is it?" as she stood panting, and I waited, supposing she had some girlish message to a friend.

I started when she began: "Mr. Williams, I wanted to tell you I was sorry for what I said at dinner. I should not have spoken what I thought so decidedly. You were quite right in telling me every one may be mistaken, and I respect you for it. Good night."

She held out her hand, (what a little white hand it looked in the moonlight!) and giving me no time to speak, she ran back to the house.

I could not help thinking about this. Was not the proceeding unusual? Not quite in accordance with the Williams rubric. That was true, but, then, was the Williams rubric infallible? A young girl running out to tell a gentleman she was in the wrong! It might be impulsive, but it was honest and genuine. What a pity she was so fond of balls! What a pity she dressed herself in attractive webs to dazzle the eyes of foolish men! Was she a flirt? at all events she had not thought it worth her while to try me. Was I duly grateful? I could not doubt Elizabeth's word. If the Williams' estimate were right, she was all a shepherdess should be—while Lizzie was one who, with the crook in her hands, would lead the lambs all astray. I felt sure of this—almost sure—and yet, as I fell asleep, I did wish jam tart was not so unwholesome.

I did not see anything unwholesome for many days, though I often saw Elizabeth in the cottages, seated by the aged, like a ministering angel. Was it necessary that such angels should be clad in sober garments and the most unattractive of bonnets? I believed so.

I was sorry not to see Lizzie—sorry in a vague sort of way, when an old woman asked Elizabeth one day in my presence why Miss Lizzie never came now.

Elizabeth colored, said she did not know, and soon after took her leave. So, there had been days when Lizzie, too, had been a ministering angel. I liked to think of those blue eyes bent on the complaints of the poor—those small hands busied. Johnny Williams, your imagination is wandering. The fair wordling had tried and gone back, while Elizabeth was daily at her post. Daily, indeed; and so I could not fail to carry her books sometimes, or see her to the Beech Grove gates, or put up her umbrella for her if it rained, and thinking what a good wife she would make on the Williams principle. I tried to love her. The loving had not come yet, however, and I was surprised, and took my own heart to task about it. I was so taking my heart to task one afternoon when I met Charley Langton as I turned from the Beech Grove gates. I had declined entering, as somehow I felt as if Mrs. Bingham were beyond me. She was Elizabeth's mother, of course, but perhaps I had not got over that undiscovered report about her fishing—at all events, I did not seek her presence. I met Charley on a fine young horse, but riding somewhat moodily. He pulled up at the sight of me.

"Have you been in there?" (meaning Beech Grove,) he asked naturally, seeing me so near the gates.

I said "no," without thinking it necessary to allude to my *tête-à-tête* with Elizabeth, and then asked if he had been.

"No. I can stand as much as most fellows, but I can't stand that woman often," and looking back, he shook his fist at the Beeches; "but perhaps you are an old friend," he added, smiling.

I did not feel called upon to defend Mrs. Bingham, at all events yet. *She* was not my vicar. I said I had never seen them till I came here.

"Lizzie is kept in a complete state of imprisonment; it's a horrid shame," Charley went on; "she got into such a row about the other night, so now she declares she won't go into the village, for her aunt said she went to meet—people," added Charley, pulling himself and his horse up at the same moment. But could I doubt who "people" were, simple as I was—no—no.

"Why does she stay?"

"Why," pursued Charley, "she has only an invalid father, and she don't like bothering him about such a trifle."

I gulped down the insult to myself of being "such a trifle."

"I should think Mrs. Bingham's a clever woman, only rather masculine, isn't she?" (Here was a neat way of getting to the truth of the "fishing.") I had misgivings as to the lawfulness thereof, but then she might be my—not a pleasant word.

"She don't smoke or hunt, if you mean that by 'masculine,'" said Charley; "perhaps if she did it would improve her."

This was shocking, but I was "hot" now.

"Doesn't she fish?" I inquired.

Charley looked slightly astonished. "How! fish!"

"For the support of her family?"

"Oh, yes—fishes for her daughters—Elizabeth's often the bait—regularly poked down, too."

What a light broke in on me! about my future—too. So it was slang on the ex-curate's part, and Johnny Williams hadn't seen it. I felt the awakening dreadful. The subject was not a pleasant one, and I could only say, "Oh, I see," and change it. Perhaps Charley had not noticed my inferior sagacity to his own. I hoped not, for he began—

"A whole lot of the Sixth Dragoon fellows want me to get Lizzie out. Capt. Grey saw her last year. She is awful pretty, and a regular brick, too. Oh, and I say," continued Charley, "my cousin Percy has some people the day after to-morrow, and he told me to look out for some men—will you go? He's an awfully jolly fellow."

I had misgivings that "awfully jolly fellows" and I were not suited. However, the world seemed just to have been turned upside down, and I felt a little extra shake on one side would be trifling.

"I don't care much for society—gay society I mean."

"Oh," said the boy, a smile curling his lips, "it's all right then—just the sort of place for you."

And here, after saying I would go, we parted. Parted—to think. Could it be that Elizabeth was in the secret of her mother's plans? No, oh no! Could it be that Elizabeth had not known why her cousin had given up the village? My thoughts turned to Lizzie. If it had not been from the force of Dr. Watts and my mother combined, those deep, trustful blue eyes, and that frank, lively manner would have attracted me very much. As it was—

I was going to the party.

* * * * * *

Just what would suit me! The "jolly fellows" then turned over continental views, with an anxious eye on the young lady near them. Having finished looking at them, they tried to remember a riddle, which they rarely could, and they made a rush at the light refreshments, which ended the evening, to relieve the monotony of nothing to say by asking if somebody would have a sandwich. It was half-past eight o'clock when the cross between gig and dogcart brought me to the jolly fellows' abode. Then I found that Mr. Langton had been born with a silver spoon in his mouth. I saw it in the pretty though not extensive park we drove through; in the blaze of light which dazzled me when I found myself, with some misgivings, in a handsome hall. There was a sound of laughter through a door on my right, which did not remind me of anything I had ever heard over "continental views." It was with no misgiving, but with a certainty that Charley had taken me in, that I entered a room on the left—a room which had been despoiled of all furniture and carpeting, and had only ominous candles and mirrors, clad in flowers, on its walls—a room that was not suited to a Williams. At the other end there were folding doors open, and a tableau of ladies beyond—not a single man. As I followed the servant across the floor, (slippery as ice,) I wished vainly it were ice, and that I could sink under it before we reached the other inner room. I had been punctual, and this was the result.

A large room with corners and recesses, and ladies everywhere! I was in it, hot, cold, agonized!—the only man. And then, oh, relief! a snowy vision came and stood before me. What matter that the pearls on the white neck and the flowers in the golden hair betokened preparation for the slippery foundation of the next room? The hand stretched out to me, the sweet voice speaking to me were Lizzie's—she had come to befriend me.

"You are the only person who thinks punctuality a virtue, Mr. Williams," she said, blushing, for she had come across the room to speak to me, and perhaps Mrs. Bingham haunted her. "Mr. Langton has some of the gentlemen to dinner, so we must try to amuse you for a little while. Shall I introduce you to Miss Blake, Mr. Langton's aunt?"

She crossed the room with me—she *guaranteed* me, so to speak, and made me no longer a stranger. She told Miss Blake (an old lady with white hair and a face which had essence of kindness in it), who I was, and a stranger here, and Miss Blake grew "double distilled" essence at once.

"Shall I introduce you to any one I know?" asked Lizzie; and I thanked her and said, "By-and-by."

Might there not be a time when a man wanted tempting with jam-tart, having been on plain diet very long? It was very nice having that pleasant voice saying "Mr. Williams," (my name had never sounded musical before.) And then, all too soon, there was a sound of opening doors, and some men came in. One crossed over in the easiest, most careless way (I felt it was so different to my way) to where we were. Not the sort of man I had ever seen carrying about sandwiches in my mother's circle,—it was the "jolly fellow." He had light whiskers and moustache, and rather languid blue eyes. The languor vanished as he shook hands with and welcomed me.

"Have you been fighting over that election, Mr. Langton?" asked Lizzie.

"Yes, and I've won, of course. Just fancy yourself in the olden time, Miss D'Arcy, there's been a—(consult Bulwer for correct names) and being victorious, I come up to get the prize from you."

"It was usual in the old time to see the result oneself, before giving the prize," laughed Lizzie.

"Exactly so, mademoiselle; but then, you see, we are in the new times now, not the old ones, so you will dance the first with me."

"Really! are you equal to it? A quadrille, I suppose."

"No—as I go in for exertion at all, it may as well be a waltz. Please accompany me to the fiddler."

I heard her lower her voice and say something about "old ladies," and then the answer, also low, of which I only caught the words "old women" and "hanged."

She shook her head, laughing again, and then put her hand on his arm, and he led her away. It seemed to me as if the little white-gloved hand rested confidingly there.

"A flirt!" Was it for the dislike to think her such, and the condemnation in which I held such things that I watched her so narrowly? There were many other men now, and girls fair, dark, pretty, and yet I did not trouble my head about their morals. I only saw one couple, and how—after the young host had led Lizzie to the band—he whirled her round the room with the blue eyes looking over his shoulder. How I condemned dancing! I would preach against it next Sunday, for Lizzie's benefit, if she would not fall asleep—only I believed she would. And just then I turned, and found myself being spoken to by the old maid.

"You don't dance the waltz, Mr. Williams. Ah! we must have a quadrille presently. Do you know any of these young ladies? There's one of the Miss Binghams looking at those prints by the recess—shall I introduce you?"

And then for the first time I saw Miss Elizabeth. She was not joining in the giddy dance, though she was arrayed in costume that looked like it. Her arms were bare; they were also red; and at the moment when I first saw her, her face looked cross below a green wreath.

I said to the old lady I knew Miss Bingham, and went up accordingly to the table by the recess.

"I did not see you before, Miss Elizabeth."

"And I did not expect to see you," was the reply.

"I was deceived as to the nature of the party."

"Many people are deceived," said Miss Elizabeth, somewhat tartly. (Did this mean Elizabeth was deceived in me?)

I was silent. The young lady looked "put out." Had she been an ordinary girl, I should have set it down to the fact of her being left out in the dance; but then Elizabeth was not an ordinary girl—or I had tried to think not—and I supposed she did not dance.

She seemed to think better of her crossness, and, gathering her garments together, said:

"Won't you look at these views, Mr. Williams? They are very good."

I sat down beside her, and together we surveyed cities, and steep mountains, and decorated cathedrals. Was I not at home now? Was not this the sort of thing to which I was accustomed? And yet, and yet—the heart is deceitful above all things. As I sat by the side of Elizabeth, and turned over the views, I felt as if I should like to throw my scruples to the winds, and be in the position of Mr. Percy Langton.

"I should like to go to Cologne to see the cathedral; should not you?" said the young lady.

I answered abstractedly; her words fell flat. I wondered what she had in mind when she put on her green dress and wreath. Surely a plainer costume would have done to turn over views in. And then the music stopped, and we saw the dancers sauntering about the other room. I felt my *tête-à-tête* growing irksome, and was glad when Charley, looking mischievous, came up and broke it, with a tall lanky man in tow.

"Didn't I say this was the right sort of thing, Mr. Williams? Ah! Miss Elizabeth! may I introduce Capt. Crossfell for the galop?

Elizabeth blushed violently; she hesitated; she glanced at me, and then she stammered, "I don't dance round dances."

"I beg your pardon, Miss Elizabeth," said Charley, "but as you always used to dance the round dances, I was not aware of the change. Capt. Crossfell, I will soon find you some one who dances everything."

The tug went its way, and again I was left with Elizabeth. Could I mistake the way in which she looked at me when refusing to dance? I hoped I could mistake it, because I felt to-night, as I sat by her side, it was not a position I should voluntarily choose. Lizzie came up to us next, on Mr. Langton's arm—came and stood by her cousin.

"Elizabeth, you haven't been dancing; I will introduce you to some one for this."

Again Elizabeth's cheek flushed. "I don't dance the round dances."

Lizzie for one moment looked astonished, and then I saw the same disdainful curl on her lips I had noticed there before, as she merely said, "Oh!"

A tall, dark, fashionable-looking man here made his way to us.

"Miss D'Arcy," he said, "I've timed myself exactly, and this is ours."

"I thought Mr. Langton eyed the speaker with rather less than his usual nonchalance, as he bent down to lizzie and led her away.

Even I, Johnny Williams, eyed him with small satisfaction. There was admiration of his pretty partner in his dark eyes. Mr. Langton stood near me through the dance; but he wasn't clerical, nor did I feel so. I forgot all the bread-and-milky notions on which I had been nourished. My eyes followed Lizzie's movements and that dark man's. Why did they dance so little? Anything was better than the way he had of talking to her.

"Mr. Williams," said the host, suddenly, "you will dance this quadrille."

Dance! I! And then, before I replied, Lizzie was near us again, with very bright eyes and cheeks, and her golden hair floating over her shoulders.

I felt like St. Anthony. I would burst the trammels. Elizabeth was looking up. She danced quadrilles—well, let her.

'Will you dance this with me, Miss Lizzie?'

She opened her bright eyes very wide. 'Oh, yes; with pleasure.'

It seemed to me that there was a barometer near me, which sank to 'stormy' in a moment.

Could I believe, as we took our places, that *my* feet were on that slippery floor?—that I had beside me a blue wreath and a gossamer dress?—that instead of instructing Miss Lizzie in the way she should go, here was she teaching me the figures?

Had it come to figures?

We had *vis-à-vis*, of course; that *vis-à-vis* was Elizabeth and a youth, nondescript as to age, and looked upon by the young ladies as some one who might be snubbed with impunity. Elizabeth had not so snubbed him; but her expression was not favorable to any attempts at conversation on the part of that youth. Silently she advanced; silently gave her cousin her hand; and if every lady's eyes said 'Traitor!' Miss Elizabeth Bingham's eyes said it to me, when she got near enough in the ladies' chain. I cared little (though it might be ungrateful) for such talk. There were other speaking eyes near me, and a sweet voice too. If only she would change a little!—and yet, what did I wish to see changed? the delicate dress which added to her beauty? the winning manner which made men love her? No. Round dances; and I would speak to her about these same round dances.

There was little time to speak in the figures; but, alas! they came to an end; and with her hand still on my arm, I did not much care. I could promenade with her more conscientiously.

"Have you ever seen the conservatory, Mr. Williams? and should you like?"

Like! I felt as if I should not object to living there, as we strolled through the rooms (with that dark man envying me—I felt he was) and got among the ferns and flowers—Miss Lizzie and I. Now was my time. I had read of sermons in stones; this should be in a conservatory.

"Your friend, Charley, I began, "took me in about this party; he did not give me to understand that it was to be a dance."

Lizzie laughed.

"And you were startled by the absence of carpet. Well, isn't this far nicer than what you expected? We talk far less gossip; and it makes one feel happy, going round to that delicious band."

I could not help confessing to myself that it was nicer than I expected; but I must not shrink from my subject.

"Going round!" she had said it; here was an opportunity.

"I do not see why people should not be as happy going square as going round," I said. "I wanted to put it as gently and pleasantly as possibly. Miss Lizzie, who was smelling a rose continued doing so. I must speak more plainl I wasn't understood. Miss Lizzie's face emerge from the petals.

"And *I* don't see why people mayn't be a happy going round as going square. There's n law against it, is there, Mr. Williams?"

"There is no law against it, Miss D'Arcy," replied; "but it seems to me that consistent ly——"

She stopped me. "Do you speak to me as clergyman, or as a friend?"

I hesitated. Dare I?—No; I dared not. "A a friend," I said.

She drew herself up out of her rose.

"Then, Mr. Williams, let me tell you, I thin you presume in lecturing me; because I hav been taught to believe that I may enjoy the—th roses," she said, touching the flower; "and yo think it better to shut your eyes and not look a them. Shall you take me to task for dif fering from you? No, no; and now," sh added, "we won't be cross with each other, bu we won't speak of this any more, shall we, Mr Williams?" She laughed a little. "You'd bette speak to my cousin Elizabeth."

Just at this moment, who should appear bu that young lady, brought to the conservator by that youth. I could feel for Mr. Lang ton hanging old women, Williams, though was, I could have executed that youth compla cently. If they hadn't come, who knows wha might not have happened? As we passed ou of the conservatory I caught the expression of Elizabeth's face—it was not pleasing, but wha cared I for that? As soon as we entered th dancing-room again the tall man with black whiskers, whom I regarded in the light of m bitterest enemy, came up to us.

"This is ours, I believe," he said; and at these words the little white fingers slid off my arm the band struck up, and once again she wa floating round in one of those objectionable waltzes. That they were objectionable I sti held; but alas! I fear my moral scruples did no preponderate just then. That jolly fellow, Perc Langton, loomed up to me in anything but state of jollity, it appeared to me; indeed, s much on my own level that, after Lizzie's dres had just brushed our legs, I remarked, "Who i that man?"

"Which man?" said the host, looking at m somewhat curiously.

I indicated him carelessly (just as if I had no been narrowly watching him the whole time.)

"Lord Ernest Wilmot."

I shrank—at least I felt I did. My rival a nobleman! He loved her—of course he did—h might be telling her so at this moment. Th thought was maddening. There wasn't a chanc for me to speak to her then—others claimed he —others who probably loved her too! I hate every man there. I ordered my vehicle and wa driven back to my lodgings. I loved her—I ha loved her from the first. I would ask her to b my wife, and if she said "Yes," (I gasped), wh she might—dance quadrilles! How about th shepherdess and the crook? How about th jam tart and the sick child now? Pshaw! was I to pluck a dandelion with a rose so near? M mother's views!—pshaw! again. My mother wa an old woman, and had always looked throug the narrow end of the telescope. I would look through the other side. I loved her. Would the party be broken up yet—and how about Lord Ernest Wilmot? Many a girl had the good sense to prefer manly worth (this was typified by me, J. W.) to—(here I grew vague.) But now, how was I to do it? My intentions being strictly honorable, must I write to her father?—(man unknown, to man unknown—that would not do: besides, it would take too long.) I would go over to Mrs. Bingham's to-morrow morning and ask for the hand of her niece. My mind felt relieved, and I slept a little.

I rose looking very like a lover on the back of a yellow novel, and the appearance was not becoming. My tongue was dry, my hands hot: however, a clean, well-starched tie somewhat set me off. I tried to eat, and then I started for the Beeches. I heard my heart beat as my feet crunched the gravel of the drive. I lingered, and shut the gate carefully (it was always kept open,) and then, being in sight of the windows, I could linger no longer. I was a well-known visitor, and the maid who came to the door said the young ladies weren't down yet. I did not want the young ladies—I wanted Mrs. Bingham. (What a falsehood! I did want one of the young ladies, and I certainly did not want Mrs. Bingham.) I followed the maid into the drawing-room, and there Mrs. Bingham sat. I should have said she had a scowl on her face, and only that I was about to ask for what (if given) would make even her scowls seem smiles to me. Then, for the first time, it struck me, how should I make her hear, for in the ardour of my love I had forgotten this. Making an offer through a trumpet would be very trying; besides, where was the trumpet this morning? We shook hands mutely. Then I drew a chair close and prepared for a shout.

'Mrs. Bingham, I've come on an important mission.'

'Missionaries?' said Mrs. Bingham.

I must be louder—I must say something that could not be mistaken for 'missionaries.' I began again.

'Mrs. Bingham,—perhaps you mayn't have noticed that I——,

The lady didn't, couldn't, wouldn't hear.

"Speak louder, Mr. Williams. I do not hear you very well this morning."

Very well. Why she did not hear me at all; and as to speaking louder!—But there was no help for it.

"Mrs. Bingham," I began the third time, "I'm in love."

The lady showed symptoms of hearing. She pricked up her ears, as all women will at the sound of "love," and a grim smile dawned on her face. (Surely she did not think I was going to propose to her!) She waited for me to go on, which I was hardly prepared to do. I should think never before had a man declared his love in such a vociferous manner. I almost wished I had gone to Lizzie straight; but would not such a course have been contrary to intentions strictly honorable? This was more like driving the nail in on the head. I had made plunge No. 1 now; plunge No. 2 would be less startling.

"I want your help," I shouted. Mrs. Bingham heard again. Surely, Cupid being blind, has some electric sympathy with the deaf. The gods befriended me.

"I know now," I continued, "that from my first meeting with Miss Lizzie I have loved her. Will you intercede for me? Do you think there is any hope?"

Mrs. Bingham rose from her chair erect.

"I have noticed your attachment," she said, smiling grimly, "and I think there is. Wait."

"Dear Mrs. Bingham!"—I pressed her hand—a hand that was cold and hard to pressure—and she left me.

Gone to intercede for me. How I had wronged this kindhearted woman, and there was hope. It was doubtless (after the first) pleasant even to shout to Mrs. Bingham about my Lizzie, but to talk to the rose herself—how rapturous! How should I receive her? With the ground all prepared by Mrs. Bingham, would a kiss be too much? I trembled. I got up and looked in the mirror—a mirror that made my nose on one side and my eyes fishy. Was this my expression? I sat down and chirped to the canary bird: it was Elizabeth's canary. Never mind—anything to pass the time. Then I heard footsteps. Could a heart come out? If so, mine would. "Be still, oh heart!" says somebody—I said it. They had reached the door—the handle turned, and there entered Mrs. Bingham and her daughter Elizabeth. How unnecessary! But the mother spoke.

"I told you, Mr. Williams, I thought you might hope. I was not wrong. My child Elizabeth (don't blush, my dear) confesses that she, too, has loved you from the first. Marriages, they say, are made in Heaven—may it bless yours!"

She fixed me with her eyes, and left us together.

Oh misery!—helplessness! I collapsed. I looked at Elizabeth. I felt I hated her. She stood by the fire looking evidently expectant. Expectant of what? Oh, miserable man! There seemed a timidity on the part of Mahomet about approaching the mountain—therefore——

"Dear Mr. Williams," said the mountain, "don't you feel well?"

"No, ill—wretchedly ill."

"Can't I do anything for you?"

By other lips what words; but by hers—torture.

"No thank you—not anything."

"Mamma has told me," continued Elizabeth, seeing Mahomet was still timid, "how you liked me the first day you came to dinner—don't you remember?"

I groaned.

"I am afraid you are suffering—the party last night—" she stopped (was it supposed the champagne had disagreed with me?)

"I think I had better go," I said, goaded to desperation.

"*Better?*" (reproachfully.) "Why better? Let us nurse—that is if you love me. Don't you love me?"

How would any one else have answered?

"Oh yes—yes!" I replied despairingly.

Her face brightened.

"And yet you will go?"

"I won't inflict my misery on you?"

"Misery! Oh, John!"

"I shall see you again soon," I said, preparing to leave the room.

"But your hat," said Elizabeth, seeing it lying neglected behind.

"Hat!—what hat?"

She handed it—I put it on and banged in the top, Elizabeth evidently thinking I was on the way to a brain fever. She came to the hall door with me, and surveyed the landscape o'er. I don't know what she saw—to me there were ashes on the flower-beds, and the trees were sackcloth. She came down the drive with me.

"Good-bye, dear John," she said; "you have made me so happy." She held up her pale face, and I had to do it. My lips felt like Dead Sea apples—I don't know if she thought so; I dare say not. Of course, I loved her, or else why had I just made her an offer. She could not come out with me on the road, thank Heaven! she had no bonnet on, so she stood by the gate watching me. I felt it, but I never looked back.

I did not see Lizzie again, she left (or was sent home?) the next day, when I was lying ill and helpless. Then the Binghams invaded my lodgings (taking advantage of my weakness), which helped to retard my recovery. When I once began to get better, with daily increasing strength came renewed hope—but it was too late. One cold wintry day I heard of Lizzie's approaching marriage with that jolly fellow Percy Langton; and if, after this, there was any struggle against my fate, it was a struggle without energy. My mother came down to me, and came out strong, but Mrs. Bingham came out stronger by succumbing to her, and I was like a figure, pulled by strings, at these good ladies' will. Elizabeth was meek and submissive to my mother. She wore dingy garments, and adored Dr. Watts, she maintained her position during the Creed, and could make a rice pudding. If I did not love her, I ought to do so, or there must be something very wrong with me. Indeed, there was something wrong with me—I was bitter, disgusted, dissatisfied, and in that frame of mind I was brought to the altar.

An Englishman's home is his castle. Quick, take up the drawbridge, and let no spy enter into mine.

Draw your own conclusions from what I have told you, but don't expect any key to such conclusions from me—I durst not give it you. Only, they say marriages are made—somewhere! Mine was not!

ROUSSEAU AND GRINNELL.

Mr. Raymond's Remarks in the House of Representatives, July 17, 1866, on the Assault of Hon. L. H. Rousseau upon Hon. J. B. Grinnell.

From the Congressional Globe.

Mr. Raymond—Mr. Speaker, the House has seen fit to order an inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the assault by the member from Kentucky [Mr. Rousseau] upon the member from Iowa, [Mr. Grinnell,] and to instruct the Select Committee to make a report recommending such action thereon as the committee might see fit. The committee have examined the whole case; they have submitted the testimony taken, and have recommended certain action thereon. A majority of the committee recommend, first, the expulsion of the gentleman from Kentucky for the assault which he committed. They recommend, secondly, a censure of the member from Iowa for the language which he used. And, third, they recommend the arraignment of certain parties, other parties—not members of the House—who are held to have been in some sense presumably privy to the assault.

Now, sir, I will first state, as clearly as I can, the facts of the case, not for the purpose of making a statement which shall carry with it the force of an argument on either side, but for the purpose of submitting to the House all the facts essential to a just judgment of the whole case. As it is evidently proper, I will begin with the debate. The debate commenced on the 3d day of February last. The member from Kentucky, speaking on the subject of the Freedmen's Bureau, and while narrating to this House certain circumstances which had taken place under the jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau in his own State, used this language:

> "Now, Sir, I told the agent of that Bureau then just what I thought and felt in reference to this matter. I said to him: 'If you want to protect the freedmen of this community, I am with you heart and soul. I will stand by you in all just measures; but if you intend to arrest white people on the *ex parte* statements of negroes, and hold them to suit your convenience for trial, and fine and imprison them, then I say that I oppose you; and if you should so arrest and punish me, I would kill you when you set me at liberty.'"

Now, Sir, we have nothing to do in this discussion with the sentiment embodied in that declaration; it may be just, or it may be unjust; it may be right, or it may be wrong. That is not the question now. The question is one of parliamentary propriety, and I do not see that there is anything in it in violation of parliamentary order, or of the privileges or rights of any member of this House.

On the 5th of February the member from Iowa replied to that language in the following words:

> "The honorable gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Rousseau,) declared on Saturday, as I caught his language, that if he were arrested on the complaint of a negro, and brought before one of the agents of this Bureau, when he became free he would shoot him."

It was not distinctly understood by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Grinnell) whom the member from Kentucky said he would shoot, nor does it make the slightest difference so far as this discussion is concerned. The member from Iowa proceeded to comment upon that declaration, and said:

> "Is that civilization? It is the spirit of barbarism, that has too long dwelt in our land—the spirit of the infernal regions that brought on the rebellion and this war."

The colleague (Mr. Smith) of the member from Kentucky interposed to deny that the member from Kentucky had used any such language. He declared that the gentleman did not belong to the class of men comprehended in the denunciations of the member from Iowa, but that he had served in the Union army for four years during the war. To which the member from Iowa rejoined:

> "I care not whether the gentleman was four years in the war on the Union side or four years on the other side; but I say that he degraded his State and uttered a sentiment I thought unworthy of an American officer when he said that he would do such an act on the complaint of a negro against him."

To which the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Smith) replied:

> "I deny that my colleague made any such statement."

To which the gentleman from Iowa rejoined:

> "I occupied the Speaker's chair when the gentleman's colleague was speaking, and I heard the words."

But he afterward conceded that the report in the *Globe* was that upon which comment should be based. That was on the 5th of February. On the 7th of February the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Rousseau,) who was not present during the debate of the 5th, recurred to the matter, rising for the purpose of a personal explanation. He then read from the *Globe* the sentence which I have just recited; that the member from Iowa did not care whether the gentleman from Kentucky had fought on the Union side or on the other side for four years. To that Mr. Rousseau rejoined:

> "Mr. Speaker, I did not use the language imputed to me by the member from Iowa (Mr. Grinnell.) And I pronounce the assertion that has just been read, that I have degraded my State and uttered a sentiment unworthy an American officer, to be false, a vile slander, and unworthy to be uttered by any gentleman upon this floor."

It is claimed in this discussion that in that sentence the gentleman from Kentucky offered a distinct and direct insult to the gentleman from Iowa, charging upon him in a personal sense falsehood and slander. Now, I beg to ask the attention of the House for one moment to this point: that the sentiment uttered by the gentleman from Iowa was not the declaration of a fact, nor did it assume to be such a declaration; it was simply the expression of an opinion. It was the opinion of the member from Iowa that the gentleman from Kentucky had "degraded his State," and "uttered a sentiment unworthy an American officer." Now, Sir, when you pronounce an opinion false, you do not, necessarily, charge the man who uttered it with having uttered a falsehood. This distinction is recognised everywhere in all parliamentary bodies. It is recognized here; and it is recognized in the British House of Commons. It was recognized in a case which occurred there a short time ago, when Sir Robert Peel charged a member of that body with having uttered upon the floor what he knew to be false. The Speaker arrested Sir Robert Peel at once, and told him that, although he might pronounce a statement false without offending parliamentary propriety, he could not add that the member knew it to be false when he uttered it, without violating the privileges of the House; and the Speaker required him to apologize to the House and to the member before he allowed him to proceed. Now, Sir, on the other hand, it follows necessarily from this that when the gentleman from Kentucky pronounced this declaration of the member from Iowa to be false, he did not necessarily charge him with having uttered a falsehood. I am not here to defend the good taste of the language used by the gentleman from Kentucky. I concede that it does not quite correspond to my ideas of what is proper and courteous in debate. It savors a little of what the English are accustomed to call "bounce," and what in this country has hitherto been understood as "Southern chivalry." But that, as I conceive, is a matter of taste; it is not necessarily a violation of parliamentary propriety; and I submit that the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Wilson) did not establish that the gentleman from Kentucky had charged his colleague (Mr. Grinnell) with falsehood in a personally offensive sense when he attempted yesterday to cite this passage in support of that assertion.

That, Sir, was the third incident of the debate, and it happened on the 7th of February. On the 8th of February the gentleman from Iowa rose to a personal explanation, and after reciting the circumstances of the case, referred again to this very point. He said:

> "I give the member the full benefit of an explanation of his declaration that he would kill a white officer acting under oath and in the discharge of his duty, if that is a less unworthy act than to shoot an American citizen of African descent. That may not have been degrading to his State, and whether it was, as I said, language unbecoming an American officer, is a question which I shall refer to the gallant soldiers of the State of Iowa, who never fought, thank God, but on one side."

The gentleman from Kentucky rejoined that he could not allow the gentleman from Iowa "to become the defender of the troops from the Free States."

There the matter rested until the 11th of June. There seemed up to that time to have been no such gross violation of parliamentary propriety and of the usages and dignity of debate as has been claimed on this floor. On the 11th of June the gentleman from Kentucky, in a closing speech which he had made, used the following language:

> "I said, Sir, awhile ago, that flings had been constantly made at my native State, in my hearing, upon this floor; and last and least of all things and everybody, let us give a moment's attention to the member from Iowa, (Mr. Grinnell,) who first assailed her here. Shortly after Congress assembled he assailed my State and myself. He charged that I had degraded my native State by saying that I would defend my family against the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. That member was pleased to say on the floor, in answer to a suggestion of my colleague, (Mr. Smith,) that he did not know whether I had fought four years on the rebel side or the Federal side in the late war. I had under my command, and fighting under me, from that member's State, some of the bravest troops from any State in the Union. I was in the war from the beginning of it until the end. In the Northwest I was known to [illegible] the Federal Army [illegible] member [illegible] as the [illegible] of the House [illegible] record [illegible]."

Mr. Grinnell here attempted to [illegible], but the gentleman from Kentucky objected, saying:

> "I cannot be interrupted now. I wish to say that when a member can so far depart from what everybody believes he ought to know, and knows to be true, it is a degradation, not to his State, for he cannot degrade her, but to himself."

There, Sir, is language which I admit may fairly be regarded as a violation of the proprieties of debate. It is always a violation of the proprieties of debate to assert that a member states on this floor what he *knows* to be untrue. No member has a right to rise here and impugn the personal veracity of any other member; and that I think the gentleman from Kentucky did in this particular instance. It is only fair, however, to say that he did it on the assumption that the gentleman from Iowa had said he did not "know" on which side the gentleman from Kentucky had fought during the war. It is true, the *Globe* has reported it that he "did not care;" but the gentleman from Kentucky assured the Committee investigating this case, as he assured the House yesterday, that he was not present (and that record will show the fact) when the gentleman from Iowa made the original declaration, and that he had been told by his colleague from Kentucky (Mr. Smith) that the language of the gentleman from Iowa was that he "neither knew nor cared" on what side the gentleman from Kentucky had fought; and this is urged in extenuation for the language which the latter used in saying that, when the member said he did not "know" on what side he fought, he did not suppose any member of this House believed his statement. That, I think, is nevertheless, a violation of Parliamentary propriety.

It is to be noted, Sir, that when the gentleman from Iowa did get the floor he did not correct that alleged misunderstanding. He has not corrected it on the floor from that day to this. I do not say that this is a justification for the language used by the gentleman from Kentucky; but I do say it is a fact which may be taken into account, for it is a fact which may very well have weighed with the gentleman from Kentucky in his views of this matter and in the action he took upon it. On the same day, after the debate had gone on some time, the gentleman from Iowa rose to reply to the gentleman from Kentucky, asking permission to make a personal explanation, which was granted. Now, I do not propose to read at length what the gentleman from Iowa said on that occasion. It was read in full yesterday at the Clerk's desk during the speech of my colleague, (Mr. Hale.) But I call attention to the leading points of it—to this mainly, that it was in no sense a reply to anything the gentleman from Kentucky had said. It was simply a personal attack upon him as a gentleman and as an officer of the army. No one can read any part of it without seeing that this is its character.

In the first place he refers to his personal appearance, "standing six feet high, wearing buff, and carrying the air of a certain bird that has a more than usual extremity of tail, wanting in the other extremity," He then speaks about his being a defender of the President, and says:

> "God save the President from such an incoherent, brainless defender, equal in valor in civil and in military life. His military record! Who has read it? In what volume of history is it found? * * * "Where was he in the great fights? Ask Gen. Grant if you want his private opinion about him. Go to the general officers; and since he has alluded to Iowa, I will give the opinion of a leading officer from that State, for not two weeks ago he told me that when there was a noise in camp the men said it was either a rabbit or Gen. Rousseau."

He also refers to the gentleman from Kentucky "having a quarrel with his barber and being backed off," and concludes with following language:

> "I did speak something about the man from Kentucky fighting on both sides. Sir, I have been sent here by a majority of seven thousand: and I do not go to the State of Kentucky for indorsement, nor do the soldiers of Iowa. Their record is made, and it was not made under the leadership of any man from Kentucky. It was made under the leadership of their own Colonels and Generals, and under Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman. When the gentleman gets up here and claims the honor of having led the Iowa soldiers, I say that they were not so led; that they spurn such an intimation; and in this I mean nothing personal.
>
> Mr. Speaker, this is a painful exposition. But I am not responsible for it. When I make an assault I expect to receive an assault in return." * * * "And then the gentleman whines off with a woman's plea, taking refuge under feminine skirts as a certain other gentleman went off in disguise."

Now, Sir, that is the whole of the debate spread before the House for its judgment. I have already said that I regard the remarks made by the gentleman from Kentucky in charging the gentleman from Iowa with stating what he knew was not true to have been in violation of parliamentary propriety. I have no hesitation in saying that I regard the remarks made by the gentleman from Iowa as an outrage upon all parliamentary propriety, and all the courtesies of life in Congress and out of it, and I am perfectly willing to submit that judgment to this House or to the country at large. Well, Sir, the gentleman from Kentucky listened to all that debate. He appealed twice to the House for protection, and the House failed in each case to afford it. He said in both cases that unless he could be protected by the House he must protect himself. At the time he forbore any personal resentment of language well calculated to irritate and exasperate any man of sensibility, and four days after that he committed the assault which has brought the matter before the House.

Mr. Spalding—The gentleman says the House failed to protect the gentleman from Kentucky when he appealed to the House. I do not think he will insist upon his statement when he reflects that the Speaker did immediately call the member to order when appealed to by members.

Mr. Raymond—I will give attention to that part of the subject more fully hereafter, but I ask the gentleman from Ohio also to remember that although called to order for a violation of the rules by the Speaker, the gentleman from Iowa was allowed to proceed and continue in the same strain. The House did certainly fail to protect the gentleman from Kentucky.

But, Sir, as to the facts of the assault, there is neither difficulty nor doubt of any kind. The gentleman from Kentucky came before the Committee, and said he had no concealment in the matter at all; he wished the whole thing to be understood precisely as it occurred. He admitted that he made the assault; he admitted that he did it with premeditation; that he did it for words spoken in debate, and he declared that his purpose was to disgrace the gentleman from Iowa by blows, as the gentleman from Iowa had attempted to disgrace him on the floor. The testimony was of course to the same point. These are the leading facts in the case, and they are fully admitted, as I understand, by the gentleman from Kentucky. It is proposed by the majority of the Committee to expel the gentleman from Kentucky for that assault, and to censure the gentleman from Iowa, or rather to disapprove of the language used by him in debate.

Now, Sir, great exception has been taken to this report, and an attempt has been made upon this floor to give a wholly one-sided aspect to the transaction. In the first place, the gentleman's colleague from Iowa, (Mr. Wilson,) whom I do not now see in his seat, entered a point of order claiming that under the rules of the House the House had no right to censure the member from Iowa for the language used by him. He attempted in the first place to screen his colleague from any censure or punishment under the technical rules of the House. And in the next place, the gentlemen from Iowa, arguing for his colleague, attempted to show that his colleague had done nothing worthy of censure or disapprobation.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa—does the gentleman pretend to say that I took that position?

Mr. Raymond—I so understood the gentleman.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa. I did not do any such thing. I was answering the position assumed by other members of the House. I was merely answering the case presented by gentlemen who had spoken in behalf of Mr. Rousseau.

Mr. Raymond. I said nothing about the reasons which actuated the gentleman, but only of what he did. I said that his argument was calculated to produce the idea that his colleague had said nothing to warrant any expression of disapprobation on the part of the House. I certainly heard nothing indicating the slightest disapprobation on his own part, nor do I find anything of the kind in his speech reported this morning in the *Globe*.

In the third place, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) now presents a proposition intended to accomplish the same object by an adroit parliamentary manœuvre, and that is to substitute for the first and second resolutions reported by the Committee expelling the gentlemen from Kentucky and censuring the member from Iowa, another resolution which merely reprimands the gentleman from Kentucky and omits all mention of the gentleman from Iowa. It says in effect that if nothing shall be said about the language used by the member from Iowa, they will be content with simply reprimanding Mr. Rousseau. Now, I object to that as a partial and one-sided way of acting on the case. I hold that the House owes it to itself and to the freedom and propriety of debate to express an opinion on both points of this case, upon the language of the gentleman from Iowa as well as upon the act of the gentleman from Kentucky.

I have moved to substitute, for the first resolution reported by the Committee, another providing for the reprimanding of Mr. Rousseau at the bar of the House. I have done it because I think his offence, judged by the punishment awarded to the gentleman from Iowa, merits no higher punishment than this. If the gentleman from Iowa is to be subjected, not even to the disapprobation of the House, then I say that the gentleman from Kentucky does not merit even the reprimand proposed by myself and the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I consider that the Constitution protects freedom of debate. I concede that for any speech or debate upon this floor no member can be questioned elsewhere. But I think that gentlemen in this discussion have given to that phrase a much wider latitude than it will bear, and I think the majority of the Committee claim a degree of inviolability for the persons of members upon this floor that was not intended to be attached to them. They say:

> "The theory upon which parliamentary assemblies are founded is that of the inviolability of the person of the representative. The existence and authority of legislative assemblies depend upon the recognition of this fundamental law. This is due not less to the dignity of the assembly and the rights of its members than to the people they represent: an act of violence against a representative is an act of insurrection against the people he represents."

Members have discoursed about the inviolability of the persons of Representatives, as though that were all that is inviolable in the Representative, and as though nothing else is to be cared for. Why is not the character of a Representative as inviolable as his person? I have said that the person of the Representative is not to be assailed, and I insist also that his character is not to be assailed. Some of the ablest commentators on the Constitution insist that that is a proper interpretation of the clause, that while a man for words spoken in debate upon the floor in pursuance of parliamentary rules of order may not be questioned, he may be held responsible if he published those remarks to the world; and although a discrimination may be taken that he publishes them by order of the House, you will find the decisions in England to be that though such publications may be made under the order of the House, and for the use of the House, they cannot be published otherwise for the public at large without subjecting the person to the rules of law. In Massachusetts a case was decided where a member of the House of Representatives was fined $2,500 for slandering another member upon the floor of the House.

But I do not propose to go into a discussion of the matter in this way. I do not propose to justify the act of the gentleman from Kentucky. I concur with [illegible] the Committee [illegible] it cannot be justified; that it is without justification; but I beg the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Wilson,) who spoke on the subject yesterday, to understand from this that I do not allow him to confound an attempt to show that an act has features of extenuation with the position that an act is justifiable. He remarked upon the language of my colleague, (Mr. Hale,) who spoke upon this subject yesterday, that while he (Mr. Hale) pretended not to justify the act of the gentleman from Kentucky, all his remarks did actually tend to justify it. I say again that I cannot, and do not, and will not attempt to justify that act; but I do say there were many things connected with this matter, with the unjustifiable assault which he committed, which ought, in all fairness, to afford extenuation for it in the judgment of those who are to pronounce upon it. Why, Sir, you never hear a case in the criminal Courts even, where certain things are not allowed to extenuate the offence, although not held to justify it. As I have said, I consider an assault upon character as serious a matter as an assault upon the person. This may be a matter of taste; it is certainly a matter of opinion to a certain extent; it is a matter of temperament, and a matter of natural sensibility. There is a difference in men in this respect. Some are quick to resent personal injuries; others will not resent any injuries at all. We all know that temperaments differ, and that some of the most eminent and noble qualities of the human character lie so close to its faults and vices that sometimes the two are confounded. We all know that firmness in adhering to principle is oftentimes mistaken for obstinacy. The quality which leads some men to look at all sides of a question before pronouncing judgment upon it is often mistaken for vacillation and a lack of decision. We often see that an excess of charity and kindness of heart is mistaken for pusillanimity. And we still more often see that that quick sensibility to insult, that high sense of honor which resents a wrong, whether done to the person or to the character, and which often leads to such assaults as that under consideration, is closely allied to some of the noblest qualities which can dignify humanity, and especially to that enthusiastic, impulsive temper which makes heroes of men and enables them to render transcendent service to their country and their age.

Now, I do not think it just to confound all distinctions of character and of temperament in this case, or in any other. I can well understand how the gentleman from Kentucky, with his peculiar temperament, with his education, with the tone of feeling of the community in which he had lived all his life, might feel a degree of sensibility to the remarks of the member from Iowa that others on this floor cannot understand and still less sympathize with. I feel bound to make allowance for that, not as justifying the act which he has committed, but as extenuating the degree of his criminality, when it is before the House for judgment.

One of the characters in one of Mr. Bulwer's celebrated fictions, I think it was Mr. McGrawler, remarks that in his experience of life he had found that "there was a great deal of human nature in men"—a very profound remark, and one which I think is quite as true as it is profound. I think there are very few of us on this floor who could listen with [entire equanimity to the remarks made by the gentleman from Iowa. Very few, Sir, are there here whom such remarks would not move to resentment. But why, it is asked, did not the gentleman from Kentucky resent them on the spot? Because he chose, of two offences, to commit the least. If he had resented it on the spot, in presence of the House and in open contempt of its authority and dignity, I take it there would have been no hesitation here in visiting upon him immediate and condign punishment.

The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Wilson) yesterday represented that we were entering upon a new era of parliamentary dignity. He opened his remarks by saying that there had been a time when the dignity of the House was regarded as worthy of protection, but that that time had now gone forever. Sir, he must have forgotten the past history of this House and of the country. He evidently has forgotten the time, long years ago, when Matthew Lyon, a member of the House from the State of Vermont, spit in the face of Mr. Griswold, a member of this House from the State of Connecticut, when Mr. Griswold resented the indignity and assailed Mr. Lyon upon the spot, when the Speaker of the House descended from the chair and, instead of arresting the disorder, remonstrated with the member who was trying to separate the combatants, saying that it was not the way to stop a fight to take a man by the legs. [Laughter.] He must have forgotten the time when Houston, of Texas, belabored a member of the House of Representatives on the avenue and left him, as it were, dying, unable to stir, or even to call aloud. The gentleman from Iowa must have forgotten the long list of "scrimmages" that have taken place in this House from that day almost to the present time. A former member of this House, now in this city, handed me to-day a little list of the contests he had witnessed on this floor during the short time he was a member of this House. Among them was the scrimmage between Mr. Clingman and Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, which resulted in some scratches and blows. Another was one between Mr. Wilcox and Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, which he states was a "much prettier fight than the North Carolina one, and looked more like business. Another was a Tennessee fight. Mr. Churchwell, of Tennessee, drew a pistol on his colleague, Gen. Cullom. Gen. Cullom "went for him," bounding over a desk, and denouncing him in a clear ringing voice, which could be heard in the remotest part of the galleries, as a coward and an assassin. Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, and Mr. Grow, says the same authority, "opened their batteries on each other, and the engagement soon became pretty general along the whole line; Barksdale of Mississippi, Washburne of Illinois, Ruffin of North Carolina, Covode of Pennsylvania, Reuben Davis of Mississippi, Potter of Wisconsin, and others, charging and retiring alternately."

I will not enumerate any more of these contests, I will simply say that the last one alluded to must be fresh in the minds of all the members of this House, although they may not have witnessed it. They certainly cannot forget the picture of it given to us a few days ago by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens.) With his usual parliamentary adroitness, he brought it into his argument to aid in carrying a bill which was in some danger of being lost. He drew a picture of that contest which exceeded in graphic fidelity any description in the histories of our recent wars thus far within my knowledge. Certainly its effect upon the House was something startling. All the members gathered around him and listened in the most respectful silence—*conticuere omnes;* and if gentlemen will pardon the false prosody, I will complete the quotation—as applicable now as it was in the olden time—*voces faucibus hæsunt, steteruntque comæ.* I am sure, Sir, our hair stood on end under the narration, and I think that of the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) himself would have done so but for circumstances over which he probably had no control. [Laugter.] I never knew why that distinguished gentleman should have been so much more terrified with that particular contest than with any of the others that have taken place in his time on this floor, until I saw the result of it recorded in the personal diary of the gentleman who handed me this record, in these brief and graphic words: "Poor Barksdale's wig being captured in the row." [Renewed laughter.] That is a sad result unquestionably, but it was not attended with as much carnage as it might have been. I believe, indeed, the wig was captured without the least effusion of blood. But even in that great contest, attended with such results, the House passed no resolution of expulsion; no one was banished even for seizing Barksdale's wig: the House passed no reprimand upon anybody; it did non even censure any one, nor express its disapproval of the row in any way whatever.

Indeed, you may examine the history of this House, from its beginning to the present time, and you will not find a single one of all the men engaged in these personal collisions, even when they occurred right on the floor in the presence of the Speaker, when pistols and bowie-knives were drawn and when blood was shed, who has been expelled. Matthew Lyon was not expelled. Preston S. Brooks, even, was not expelled for his murderous outrage on Senator Sumner. This is to be the first instance of expulsion, if you expel the gentleman from Kentucky, for any collision of this kind. Now, Sir, is there anything in the circumstances of this case which calls for expulsion by way of distinguishing it from all the others? As I said, I believe there is much to extenuate in. I know the gentleman from Iowa claims that the gentleman from Kentucky had insulted him. I have cited the only passage in the remarks of the gentleman from Kentucky which I think was fairly open to the charge of being in violation of parliamentary propriety. The gentleman from Iowa claimed before the Committee that he had received other offences in the closing speech of the gentleman from Kentucky. He claims that Gen. Rousseau called him "a thing" in the passage of his speech where he said that "last and least of all things he would refer to the gentleman from Iowa." Now, Sir, I do not know precisely what was intended by that expression of the gentleman from Kentucky. The language is not perfectly clear, and it may give rise to commentaries in the future as voluminous as those in the past upon doubtful phrases in Homer and Herodotus. But it is not the first instance in which a person who was called "a thing" has resented it. The hostess of the "Boar's Head" in Eastcheap was called a thing by Sir John Falstaff, who complained bitterly that his pocket had been picked in her establishment. It could not be expected that this ornament of her sex could tamely submit to such an imputation upon her character. Like a woman of spirit as she was she demanded to know "what thing" Sir John meant to call her. Nor was she as much appeased as, perhaps, she should have been when the gallant Sir John responded, "A thing to thank God upon;" and though she exclaimed she was no such thing and called on all who knew her to bear her witness, still, if the gentleman from Iowa had made a similar demand on his accuser, he might have received the response in a more kindly spirit. But I do not think the offence in his case, any more than in that of the virtuous Dame Quickley, quite so serious as both seem to have deemed it.

Now, Sir, I say further, it is to be regarded as an extenuation of his offence that the gentleman from Kentucky was forced to submit to a most serious and insulting impeachment of his military character and his personal courage upon this floor, in hearing of the House and to go upon the permanent record of our debates. In my judgment it makes no difference whether the gentleman from Iowa said he did not "know" or did not "care" on which side the gentleman from Kentucky had fought. I hold it as much an offence against propriety, against all just feeling, for him to say that he did not care, as that he did not know, whether he was on the rebel or on the Union side. I say that the attack upon the military character of Mr. Rousseau was an unpardonable outrage perpetrated on the floor upon the character and history of one whom no gentleman in this House or elsewhere had any right to deprecate or any excuse in depreciating in any such connection.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Wilson] said yesterday that it seemed as though the character of no man was of any consequence here unless he had been in the army. I beg to know of how much consequence would be the character of any man in the army if it is to be assailed as the gentleman from Iowa assailed that of the gentleman from Kentucky, with entire and complete impunity. Sir, we owe it to ourselves, to our self-respect, to our country and to posterity, to cherish as the apple of our eye, or the very core of our hearts, the reputation of those who [illegible] distinguished honor of [illegible] the battle-field [illegible] many of those gentlemen around me, now members of this House, who know on the field of battle, as well as in this council chamber, stood firm and fast to the Union of the States, who have risked life and everything dear to them for the sake of the nation, and whose deeds are so certain to pass into the priceless treasures of our country's history, I feel like pardoning almost anything they may say or do, and like holding every man my foe who assails their fair fame and traduces their character or their reputation for political differences or for differences of any kind.

The military character and career of the gentleman from Kentucky are so well known that neither the gentleman from Iowa nor any other gentleman on this floor is excusable for overlooking or disparaging them. When violent hands were first raised against the Government and the Constitution, and Kentucky attempted to stand neutral, he planted himself almost alone against the efforts of those who would hold her back from the full support of the Union and the Constitution. Almost alone in the Senate of that State, he denounced all sympathy with secession as treason and rebellion. He denounced the attempt of the Governor to hold a special session in order to hear a secession Commissioner from Alabama. He denounced the Senate for attempting to sit in secret session for the purpose of giving them audience, not only as a breach of parliamentary propriety, but as a crime against the people, and told the Senate, probably in violation of order and of the Senate's privileges, that if they did close the doors during that debate, he would break them open with his own arm, and he defied them to stop him if they dared. And when the war broke out, where was he found? From the first moment until the closing gun was fired, he was in the fore-front of the great encounter. The reports of his commanding officers, from the highest to the lowest, bear such testimony to his valor, his good disposition of his troops, his determination always and everywhere to fight the foes of his country and to save the nation or perish in her defence as should forever silence the thought that would do him insult or injury. I will not go over that history. I say that what he has done for the country entitles him to immunity from assault on his character or person in this place, or elsewhere; in the second place, it entitles him to protection at the hands of this House from assaults upon him here; and in the third place, all such protection failing him, it entitles him to the most charitable construction upon any act he may have performed in the vindication of his character against insult and aspersion. That was one of the reasons assigned by the minority of the Committee for qualifying the motion to expel, and what I have said has been in support of that recommendation.

The Committee report in connection with this transaction, and giving to it what I deem not quite a fair construction, that three persons were present who were friends of Gen. Rousseau, and were armed. The report of the majority of the Committee says:

> Three persons were present as friends of Mr. Rousseau; the first on account of information received from Mr. Rousseau that a personal assault was possible, if not probable: the second on account of a suggestion or a call from the first; and the third followed Mr. Rousseau to the portico on account of his excited appearance and manner when passing through the rotunda.

The gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. Wilson,) yesterday dwelt still more strongly upon this point, and impressed upon the House the idea that it was a most remarkable thing that these three men, the friends of Gen. Rousseau, all armed, should have been present on that occasion. Now, it is very hard to argue against inuendo, and this is nothing but inuendo. There may be circumstances which, in the absence of other facts, might give color to the insinuation that these men were present on invitation of Gen. Rousseau for the purpose of siding him in the assault; but I submit to the gentleman from Iowa that in view of the circumstances of the case there is no possible excuse for his putting it in that light.

Col. Pennybaker, it is admitted, had been told by Gen. Rousseau of the probable assault. The testimony shows precisely what he was told. Col. Pennybaker, I may say here, was an old personal friend of Gen. Rousseau, and had known him from boyhood. He was in the Senate of Kentucky at the same time with Gen. Rousseau, and was almost the only member of that body who supported him in his opposition to secession. He testifies that on the morning of the day the assault was committed Gen. Rousseau told him that Grinnell had used language toward him which he could not submit to, and that unless he had an apology he should probably chastise him. The evidence then goes on as follows:

> Q.—Did he say he was going to chastise him, to flog him, or what?
>
> A.—I do not remember what particular expression he used; it is my recollection he said he was going to use a rattan.
>
> Q.—At what time was this?
>
> A.—At about half-past eleven in the morning.
>
> Q.—Where was it the General told you this?
>
> A.—It was in the yard below here, between here and the Capitol gate, coming toward the Capitol, between eleven and twelve o'clock.
>
> Q.—Did he not tell you on the way when or where he designed to do it?
>
> A.—No, sir; I rather inferred from his talk that he contemplated it that evening.
>
> Q.—In consequence of that information, did you stay by during that afternoon?
>
> A.—I returned and went up to the House, in consequence of that information, that evening.
>
> Q.—Did you go at the request of Gen. Rousseau?
>
> A.—No; the General did not make any request at all. He asked me to come up in the evening, and I arrived there not more than ten minutes before the House adjourned.

Now, Pennybaker was informed by Rousseau of the probable assault, but there is nothing whatever to show that he was invited there for the purpose of taking any part in the affair or in any other capacity than as a witness of the assault. Col. Pennybaker has been in the army and was in the habit of carrying arms, and he testifies that on hearing of this contemplated assault he went to his room and took a pistol and came with it up to the House. With the exception of that single incident, there is not a shadow of suspicion that anybody was informed by Gen. Rousseau of his intended assault upon the member from Iowa.

Col. Grigsby, who was the second party present who is named here, testifies in answer to Gen. Rousseau's questions as follows:

> Q.—I ask you if anything had ever occurred between you and myself which led you to believe that this thing was to take place?
>
> A.—*Nothing whatever*, I only arrived in the city a day or two before. I had not seen Gen. Rousseau until I saw him at the Capitol since 1862, when we were in the army together, and I only was with him three minutes before we went out at the door.
>
> Q.—Did I even know you were present on the portico until you came up to me?
>
> A.—I had no reason to suppose you did at all. I was following Col. Pennybaker. I supposed you were running to get into a car. *I never dreamed of anything of the sort occurring.*

I read further from his testimony:

By Mr. Banks:

> Q.—Do you ever carry arms upon your person?
>
> A.—Yes, Sir.
>
> Q.—Were you armed on this occasion?
>
> A.—I had a small Deringer pistol in my pocket.
>
> Q.—How long had you had that?
>
> A.—I had carried it ever since I left the army. I do not suppose it has been out of my pocket in twelve months.

By Mr. Rosseau:

> Q.—You did not have it with you for this particular occasion?
>
> A.—*No, Sir; for I did not know of any such occasion.* The condition of society has been such in our town that it would not be safe to be unarmed. It is rather the exception than the rule for gentlemen not to carry arms, especially one who has been in the Federal Army.
>
> Q.—I understand you to say distinctly that *you had no knowledge or intimation that anything of this sort was to occur?*
>
> A.—*Not the slightest. I was very much surprised when I saw you raise your hand, and I had no idea who you were striking.*

But it is said that Col. Pennybaker told Col. Grigsby of this affair, and that in consequence the latter was there. That, Sir, is negatived distinctly by the declaration of Col. Grigsby himself, in reply to a question by Mr. Wilson.

> Q.—You stated that Col. Pennybaker came up with you?
>
> A.—Yes. Col. Pennybacker went over to my room to take a drink with me. He was talking about matters, and said he must go to the House. I told him I would go with him if he had no objections.

And in a subsequent part of the testimony he states that what he came for was to see Mr. Harding, of Illinois, a member of the House, and that he simply went out with Pennybaker because he supposed he was going.

Col. McGrew, the other person who was there armed, testifies in equally strong language that he never heard anything of the affair from anybody at any time.

> Q.—Did any one else ever intimate to you after that time that probably he would assault Mr. Grinnell?
>
> A.—*No, Sir; I never heard anything of the case until the day it occurred.*
>
> Q.—When you followed Mr. Rousseau from the rotunda that day was it with the expectation of any such occurrence?
>
> A.—He seemed to pass me without answering, and I followed him out more to know what was the matter.
>
> Q.—Then when you followed Mr. Rousseau out you had *no thought of a collision?*
>
> A.—*No, Sir; none at all.*

By the Chairman:

> Q.—Did you have an interview with Col. Pennybaker that evening or that day with reference to this transaction?
>
> A.—*Not until afterward.*

Again:

> Q.—Did it strike you at the moment there might be some personal difficulty, and was that the reason for your following?
>
> A.—No; it was not for that reason at all that I followed him. I followed him for the express purpose of knowing whether he was going to New-York.

That is all there is about those three men. Col. Pennybaker was told that there might be a collision, and came up. As to the other two parties, the testimony of every witness—uncontradicted, undoubted, not a shadow of suspicion thrown upon it—tends to show that they were there accidentally. Why, then, it may be asked, were they armed? Simply, as they have already explained, because it was their custom to be armed. But why, it may be asked, was nobody else armed? If any one will tell me what reason he has for supposing that nobody else was armed, then I may think it worth while to answer that question. It must be recollected that out of the fifteen or twenty persons who, according to the testimony, were present, these three and no others were singled out and examined on that point. But I think gentlemen understand pretty well that it has become quite fashionable—quite too fashionable—a fashion much "more honored in the breach than in the observance," to carry arms on the person. These three men did it and were detected. How many more did it and were not detected it is not for me to say. But I submit that, whatever may be the disposition by the House of these gentlemen themselves, whatever view the House may take of their conduct, there is nothing whatever in this evidence to show that they were there by procurement of Gen. Rousseau—nothing whatever to show that they knew aught of his purposes; that he had lifted a finger or done a thing to have them there at that particular time; and the coincidence which the gentleman from Iowa referred to yesterday is simply a coincidence, and nothing more.

Now, Sir, I do not care to say anything further on the general question. I should be glad to have the House decide by a distinct vote between the proposition for expulsion and the proposition for a reprimand. I think that is a fair issue; but I desire to repeat again that I do not think it fair to punish Gen. Rousseau, one of the parties in this case, for his violation of the privileges of the House, without at the same time inflicting some censure or at least disap[illegible] the gentleman from Iowa, by whom the violation was provoked. Freedom of debate, Sir, must be protected. It ought to be protected. The dignity of debate must be protected. It is due to ourselves, it is due to the proprieties of our proceedings, it is due to the attainment of the end for which we are here that it should be thoroughly and effectively protected. But I submit to this House whether the way to protect it is to allow one member to assail another in the grossest and most insulting terms without doing anything to protect him, and then to inflict punishment upon him for attempting to protect himself. I submit, Sir, that if we are to protect the freedom and dignity of debate, we must check its abuses, and thus give no man either provocation or excuse for assailing it. As between members, entitled to equal privileges and equal protection, the protection must be equal and impartial.

Here let me refer to a point mentioned in the report of the minority as another reason in extenuation; and that is, that Gen. Rousseau failed to receive the protection of the House. He appealed for it twice, distinctly, saying each time that unless the House would protect him he must protect himself. The gentleman from Iowa was, it is true, called to order by the Speaker; but, Sir, he was not, as the rules require, compelled to take his seat and await the decision of the House whether he should proceed or not. In the first instance, when he was called to order, the Speaker said very properly that his remarks were out of order. But he went on. Again he was called to order, and then the Speaker said:

> "The Chair sustains the point. The gentleman from Iowa is out of order in this course of remark, and as the gentleman has been twice called to order, the Chair will check him if he again violates the rule."

That is not protection, Sir. And when the gentleman from Iowa did again violate the rule, and the Speaker said, "The Chair thinks that the remarks of the gentleman are out of order," the gentleman replied, "I have nothing further to say." He was allowed from the beginning to the end to go through the whole of his tirade, and to say all he wished to say, without being once called to order by the House and silenced. That was not protection to the gentleman assailed. It was simply protection to his assailant. The gentleman from Iowa enjoyed complete immunity throughout the whole of his remarks for whatever he chose to say.

Now, Sir, I wish to say in the first place that I think the Speaker acted upon his own conviction of the proprieties of his position in allowing members to call to order when any violation of order was committed in the course of a personal explanation. The reason which he gave for his opinion the other day, namely, that he alone of all the members of the House is not asked for his consent, I should say, as an abstract proposition, is not a sound reason, simply because the Speaker of this House is also a member of this House; and he loses none of his rights as a member of this House by the fact that additional rights and powers have been placed in his hands by virtue of his position as Speaker, I think it just as competent for the Speaker to object in such a case as it is for any other member. A sense of propriety or a sense of courtesy may restrain him from the exercise of it. But, as to the right, I do not know of any positive rule which denies it to the Speaker; and in the absence of any such rule I should say that the right exists. In the limited experience I have had as a presiding officer in the State Legislature I have always acted on the assumption that I still possessed all the rights of a member, and never hesitated to exercise those rights in case of necessity.

But that is not here a material point. The House failed to silence the member from Iowa while he was insulting the member from Kentucky. Now, Sir, that is a reason why the House should be lenient in dealing with the gentleman from Kentucky—in passing judgment upon him. I urge it as such a reason, and in no other way. I say that when the House of its own free motion failed to protect the gentleman, every member sitting still in his seat, and forbearing to exercise the right belonging to him, notwithstanding a direct appeal twice repeated from the gentleman from Kentucky to exercise that right and screen him from the insult, it is not just for the House thus acting to visit with undue severity the gentleman who seeks for himself the protection which the House refuses to give him.

As I have already remarked, freedom of debate must be protected; but I submit that this mode and manner of protection must be governed by the reason for the protection. Why should we protect freedom of debate? Why do we have debate at all? In order that in the discussion of all questions of public interest, both great and small, the utmost freedom of discussion may be allowed. This is the right of every one, and should not in the least be violated or infringed. But I say that no member should be allowed to take advantage of this freedom of debate thus secured to assail the personal character of another member. Possibly he may have the abstract right under the rules to do it. It may be his right, clear and undoubted, to say just what he pleases in regard to any one whom he may select for the object of his assault. That, Sir, is not in question now. The question is, suppose he avails himself of that right, is he entitled to undue exceptional leniency at the hands of the House if he abuses the right which it thus allows him to exercise? It seems to me he is not. I think we owe it to ourselves to reform the evils and abuses that exist in this respect. We owe it to the dignity of this House, and to the proprieties of our debates, to restrain intemperate personal abuse, wanton assaults upon personal character—assaults which throw no light upon the subjects discussed, and only arouse the passions and just resentments of those upon whom they are made; and if there be any defect in our rules in this regard; if there be any lack of power in the Speaker's hands to check these evils and prevent abuses of the freedom of debate which will, unless checked, inevitably lead to personal collisions and assaults, I shall take great pleasure in attempting, with the concurrence and aid of others, to devise a remedy.

[Here the hammer fell.]

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Arizona—Over Two Millions in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona*, Capt. Gray, for Aspinwall July 13, with passengers, mails and treasure to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived this morning. July 16, Cape Mayse N. by W. 15 miles, spoke steamship *Henry Chauncey*, hence for Aspinwall.

TREASURE LIST.

Brown, Bros. & Co.	$175,066	Agent Bank Brit. N. America	236,885
Eug. Kelly & Co.	74,716	Wells, Fargo & Co.	166,723
O'Connor Bros.	25,000	Lees & Waller	509,000
J.&W. Selegman&Co	97,000	D. H. Semple, Lreas.	2,000
Moritz Mayer	20,080	Panama RR. Co.	21,412
Ducan, Sherman & Co.	65,592	Order	500,000
Weil & Co	149,000		
P. Maylor	100,000	Total	$2,055,416

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$1,970	S. L. Isaacs & Ash	1,550
Trevor & Colgate	8,130		
Chas. Eversfield	400		
Trevor & Colgate	596	Total	$12,646

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Important from Bogota—The Loan Bill for $7,500,000 Passed—Mob Law—Agitation on the Panama Railroad Question—Colombia Neutral on the Spanish Question—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, July 13, 1866.

The Senate, on the 17th of June, approved the loan of $7,500,000 made by the present President, Mosquera, as Colombian Minister, with Messrs. Robinson & Fleming, of London. The Bogota papers charge that this action of the Senate was brought about by force from without. The mob, as in the case of the Church Bill a few days before, threatened to "clean out" the Senate unless it passed the bill. Messrs. Robinson & Fleming appear to have made an exceedingly good thing with President Mosquera. The loan at 85, with the commissions, &c., and the payment of the first year's interest in advance from the principal, leaves but little over $5,000,000 to the Government. The *Star*, of this city, says:

> "Of the five millions, one million is to be spent in paying for the war vessels recently purchased by Gen. Mosquera in London, and their outfit, and another million is to be appropriated to another of the General's pet schemes, the Buenaventura road. Thus there will actually be left to the Government only three millions of dollars out of the seven and a half millions, for which sum the country, which is already unable to meet its current expenses, is to be burdened with an additional tax of half a million annually.
>
> Of the vessels-of-war, one is lying idle at Carthagena ever since her arrival, having no coal to get up steam with, and the other, which started round Cape Horn several months ago for Buenaventura, has never been heard of, and is probably lost."

The *Star* is probably mistaken in its assertion tha one of the Colombian war vessels is lying at Carthagena for the reason that she "has no coal to get up steam with." It is understood here that she is awaiting at Carthagena the arrival of her sister ship at Panama, when both vessels will simultaneously embark troops at Carthagena on the Atlantic, and Buenaventura on the Pacific, to supply the place here of the battalion "Tiradores" which revolted last year, deserted the National Government, and created the present State administration.

The Panama Railroad question was also causing great agitation in the Senate and Government circles, as well as among the populace, who seem to have assumed the position of a sort of *Tiers etat* at Bogota. As I wrote you before, Gen. Mosquera, while in London, as Minister of Colombia, made a contract with one Cotterill, selling the road in 1875 to him for £2,000,000. Of this one million of dollars was to be paid by Cotterill to the Government three months from the approval of the contract at Bogota, and four million dollars six months before Cotterill should take possession of the road. The other five million dollars to be paid to the present railroad company in accordance with their contract. It was thought this bill would be forced through Congress, although the Isthmus delegation was, with good reasons, violently opposed to it. The passage of the bill would be extremely injurious to the interests of this city and section. The present company, of course, would drop the idea of extending the road out to the islands of the bay—necessitating the outlay of a million of dollars—would not build the permanent stone freight-houses, and would not make the various other improvements they are now contemplating. Beside, it would be for their interest, in case the road is to be taken from them in nine years, to let the stock on it run down in the latter years as low as possible, and to do as little on the line of the road as possible.

One of the Senators from the Isthmus, Señor Pablo Ausemena, presented in a report to the Senate some facts going to show that the contract with Cotterill was a much less favorable one for the country than that made last year with the agent of the road here, Col. Totten, and rejected by Congress. He says that in conformity with the contract made by Col. Totten with the previous Administration, on the 22d May, 1865, the Republic within ten years would have obtained:

Cash down	$500,000
Simple interest of 7 per cent. on this sum for ten years	350,000
Value of 18,000 shares in the road	1,800,000
Annual dividend of $260,000 guaranteed in the contract	2,600,000
Share of the nation in the trade of the road, estimating it at $20,000,000	3,494,000
Total product	$8,764,000
While by the Cotterill contract the Government gets only	5,630,000
Computing the interest of the $1,000,000 advanced at 7 per cent., it results that the Totten contract is better than the Cotterill by	3,114,000

Beside, Cotterill does not agree to extend the road to the Islands. Señor Ausemena ends by introducing a plan of his own, giving a long charter to the present Company, reducing their prices one half, and forcing them to carry everything for nothing generally.

The Government at Bogota had approved the action of Gov. Colunje, of Panama, in forcing the owners of the American steamer *Uncle Sam* to give $120,000 bond not to deliver her cargo to the Spanish fleet. As the *Sam* did deliver the cargo as aforesaid, it is probable that Messrs. Hermann & Co. will now have to satisfy the bond.

The U. S. gunboat *Nyack* left Panama for Guayaquil on the 9th. The *Mohongo* is in port, and the *Bienville* is at Aspinwall.

The Fourth of July at the Consulates of Panama and Aspinwall passed off with a great deal of spirit. At the latter Consulate all the French and English residents participated.

President Mosquera has issued a circular to the Governors of the nine States of this Republic, in which he defines the attitude of Colombia toward the South American States and Spain to be one of strict neutrality, as follows:

[CIRCULAR.]

Gen. T. C. Mosquera, when Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia in Europe, in a conference he had with Lord Clarendon, her Majesty's Foreign Minister, touching the deplorable events occurring on the Pacific coast, arising out of the war between the Republics of Chile and Peru and the Government of Spain, pledged himself that in the said war Colombia would preserve the same neutrality as England, conformably to the principles of the law of nations.

Consequently, the President has decreed the observance of this line of conduct for all the authorities of the United States of Colombia, and with such motive, this order is now directed to the Government of your State for its complete fulfilment, with the following prescriptions:

1. No assistance will be rendered to any one of the belligerents, neither of troops, arms, ships, munitions, money or any other kind of articles directly serving to carry on war.

2. In all matters having no direct relation to the war, whatever is conceded to one of the belligerents must not be refused to the other, except where that may be in opposition to certain preferences of friendship and commerce in respect to the Republics of the Pacific, founded on previous treaties or on reasons of self-convenience.

3. The transit of troops over the territory of the Republic will not be permitted to either of the belligerents, neither will it be allowed them to disembark prisoners or to land any booty of war, whose capture may not be complete.

4. Neither will it be allowed to men-of-war of the belligerents to ride in our ports, gulfs or bays for the purpose of waylaying enemies' ships that may pass, or of sending out their boats to effect their capture.

5. No merchant vessel, arriving at the ports of the Republic and intending to proceed to the theatre of war, will be permitted to provide herself with provisions or any other innocent articles except in quantities absolutely necessary to continue her voyage, calculating the consumption in proportion to the number of days she may may be at sea, so that on her arrival at her destination she cannot transfer any of the said articles to either of the belligerents; and

6. In short, all the precepts which the law of nations has established in regard to neutrals will be strictly and faithfully observed.

The President expects that these regulations will be fulfilled, and to that effect the Secretary whom I have the honor of addressing will please to submit this communication to the President of the State.

JOSE MARIA ROJAS GARIDO.

The Australian steamer with passengers for England should have arrived at Panama on the 4th, but has not yet made her appearance. As this was to have been her first trip, it is probable the steamer was not ready, and was kept over a fortnight. We have news from Australia that every berth on her was engaged in advance.

Gen. Kilpatrick's letter to the Chilian Secretary of State, explaining his action in the late bombardment question, is considered here rather an unique production for a diplomatist. He certainly is very frank in his expressions about Spain.

The *Golden City* this morning brings $2,051,000 in gold for New-York.

Chili.

When the steamer left Valparaiso the allied Peruvian and Chilian fleet were in port, composed of the frigates *Independence* and *Apurima*, corvettes *Union* and *America*, and monitor *Huascar* of the Peruvian navy; and of the corvette *Esmeralda*, gunboat *Covadonga* and transport *Maipu*, the three latter vessels forming all the fleet that Chili has to boast of.

The Presidential contest was causing great excitement in Chili. Three candidates were in the field; the present President, Señor Perez, as candidate of the Government; Señor Gallo, the leading spirit of the last Chilian revolution, as candidate of the Radicals, and old Gen. Bulnes as candidate of the "Nationals" and a fraction of the Conservatives. The probabilities were in favor of Señor Perez.

Central America.

The five States are all quiet. The scarlet fever continues to ravage Costa Rica.

The *Nacional* mildly puts the case thus: "Certain orders relative to the routine of Catholic worship, contained in a decree of the Secretary of State, occasioned some agitation, which, fortunately, soon disappeared in view of the measures adopted on the petition, to the Supreme Chief, of our virtuous Archbishop."

In Lima they have commenced to reconstruct the old palace, and are about to establish a bank, with the special view of loaning money to agriculturists.

A very bad feeling exists between the Peruvians and the Chilians resident in Callao and Lima, notwithstanding the complimentary tone of the newspapers of the two nations, one toward the other. The Chilians feel that Peru won all the glory in the war against the Spaniards, and the latter are not backward in appropriating it. Several bloody noses and lots of black eyes have resulted from these little jealousies.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival at Valparaiso of the Peruvian Iron-clads.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, July 13, 1866.

Steamer dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 17th, and Callao and Lima to the 28th June.

Peru.

The only news of importance is the arrival at Valparaiso of the Peruvian iron-clad steamers, *Huascar* and *Independencia*. They were daily expected in Callao harbor. Attempts at mutiny at Brest and at Rio Janeiro had been made on the vessels, said to have been incited by agents of Spain, but were repressed without much difficulty.

The President had been obliged to recede from his determination to abolish most of the Church holidays. The priests were too strong for him. The report that Castilla ("Old Boots") had gone South to initiate a revolution against Prado's Government is not confirmed, although it is quite apparent that there is a powerful party in Peru who are ready to follow any leader who can give them reasonable assurance of success against the "powers that be."

KENTUCKY.

Another Interesting Presbyterian Church Case, and another Important Opinion and Order of Chancellor Pirtle in Favor of the General Assembly and Presbyterian Church of the United States, and Against the Disloyal Minority of the Litigated Church's Session and Congregation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Wednesday, July 11, 1866.

Last June, in consequence of the action of the General Assembly at St. Louis, a motion was made before Judge Pirtle that the receivers or trustees appointed by him to protect the Louisville Third Presbyterian Church property, and keep up regular public worship therein pending the hearing of the property case, be ordered to open the church for divine worship and congregational meetings, whenever ordered to do so by the session of the church, composed according to the Assembly's judgment of ruling elders B. F. Avery, T. J. Hackney, D. McNaughton, J. A. Leech, J. Watson and J. Gault, and the 15th June Judge Pirtle "ordered the trustees, B. F. Avery, H. Farleigh and G. Fulton, now receivers, to open the church for divine worship and congregational meetings whenever ordered to do so by the session of the Church, (composed as above,) or a majority thereof." To-day he gave the following further opinion and order, which I have obtained for the Times:

> "B. F. Avery, et. al., plffs., *vs.* John Watson, et al., dfts., In Lou. Chancery Court.—Since this case was before the Court, on the 26th June, papers have been filed showing that, by a regular session of the Church, held after that time, of which Rev. Dr. J. L. McKee was Moderator, the Receivers were requested to open the Church building at stated times for worship &c., and that they had regular notice thereof, but (Farleigh and Fulton) did not comply with the request. The excuse given by them is not sufficient. It was not the duty of the Clerk of the Session to show them the records, or any portion of it. One of them says "he knows no reason why Rev. J. L. McKee should moderate a meeting of a session in said Church." The reason why Rev. Mr. McElroy (the Stuart Robinson pastor) should not do so, is very apparent in the record of this Court in this case, and it was not for the Receivers to have any judgment about it. It was entirely for the Elders: and they have proceeded, and Dr. McKee has proceeded according to the *Form of Government* of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.
>
> It appears also by the papers filed since the 26th June, that a body of men called the Presbytery of Louisville has repudiated the action of the General Assembly in regard to the Ruling Elders, Avery, McNaughton and Leech. But this body, (Dr. Robinson's,) whether the true Presbytery of Louisville or not, had no power over the order of the General Assembly, as was stated in the opinion of this Court on the 15th of June. The other position or doctrine breaks in pieces the Presbyterian Church in the United States, a calamity which a temporal (whatever a spiritual) court should shudder to think of. For this Church is one of the strongest and most beautiful bindings in the Union of the American States.
>
> It further appears—and it is a pity such things should be—that the defendants, (J. Watson and J. Gault,) two of the Ruling Elders in the Church, have since that time got themselves together, called themselves the session of the Church, with Rev. Mr. McElroy as their Moderator, and have actually expelled the four other Ruling Elders—acknowledged by this Court in the judgment of the 15th June—from the Church, and ordered their names to be taken from the roll. This was done, of course, to thwart an order of this Court, and that, too, by defendants on the record, (Watson, Gault, Farleigh and Fulton,) against whose resistance the order of the 15th and 26th June was made; and it might be more seriously considered, but the Court now only says the session and the expulsion were merely futile.
>
> It is now positively and finally ordered on this subject, until the hearing of the cause, that the Receivers have the said church building opened:
>
> *First*—For meetings of the session, on notice to them or a sexton.
>
> *Second*—For the Sabbath-school every Sunday morning at 9:15 o'clock.
>
> *Third*—For Divine worship every Sabbath forenoon at 10:45, and at night at 7:45 o'clock, but subject to such changes as the session may direct.
>
> As to the question who shall officiate in the pulpit, it does not belong to this Court now, and it is hoped it never will."

The Judge might have omitted this last seemingly extra judicial paragraph, for on the strength of it the secession minority of the congregation, headed by Watson and Gault, Farleigh and Fulton, may attempt to foist Mr. McElroy into the pulpit, and thus His Honer's hope be disappointed.

A loyal minority of our First Presbyterian Church (Dr. Wilson's) already protest against the action of its apparent secession majority, and in their protest distinctly announce their purpose to adhere to the General Assembly, and to declare themselves and their future associates to be the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville, entitled to all the privileges, rights and franchises of the same, and present their protest, by way of overture, to the Presbytery of Louisville, under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly.

PONTIAC.

Analysis of Dr. E. P. Humphrey's Important Discourse Upon the Troubles in the Presbyterian Church.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

Dr. Humphrey, last night, before a large assembly, delivered a powerful discourse relative to the troubles in the Presbyterian Church, which he demonstrated finally root themselves in two issues, both of which are dead—the rebellion and Slavery. The General Assembly condemned them both—hence this controversy. Dr. Humphrey's points, as furnished me at my urgent request, were:

1. As to the relation between the Church and secular affairs, the rule is plain. Whatever is in its own nature purely secular belongs to the State; whatever is purely spiritual belongs to the Church; whatever is mixed, in some of its aspects secular and in others spiritual, belongs in its secular aspects to the State, in its religious to the Church. The rebellion was a mixed case. So far as it affected temporal affairs, it fell under the civil jurisdiction; but it involved the precepts of God's word as to "obedience to the powers that be and are ordained of God," and it fell, in that aspect of it, under the religious jurisdiction. The General Assembly were bound to assume that jurisdiction, and it did so.

2. History shows that the Presbyterian Church Courts took action as to the old French war, and again in the Revolutionary struggle—standing by the country in its Church courts, in the pulpit, and in the persons of its ministers, who took an active part in the struggle. Dr. John Witherspoon signed the Declaration of Independence, and its ministers, North and South, "preached and fought alternately." It might be expected that a Church with these traditions would not be dumb in such a struggle as the rebellion.

3. All the Churches, North and South, took a course similar to that of the Assembly. The Southern Presbyterian Church went into the struggle as earnestly as any other. All this shows what is the common sentiment of the Church as to its proper province in public affairs.

4. If it be said the Assembly went too far in some of its deliverances, the reply may well be that in the terrible agitations occasioned by the fall of Sumter and the assassination of the President, the members of a Church Court may be pardoned if they partake of the infirmities of human nature, and go somewhat beyond the rules of eminent discretion.

5. The Assembly has cited the signers of a paper, known as the "Declaration and Testimony," to appear for trial on the charges of defaming the Church, fomenting schism, and rebelling against its authority. These gentlemen have defied this act of the Assembly, taken seats in Presbytery contrary to its peremptory orders, have renounced the jurisdiction of the body, *for the time being,* and have assumed to sit in judgment over the highest tribunal of the Church, and to set aside its ordinances. For reason of this they say the Assembly has been guilty of arbitrary and unconstitutional acts—acts which nobody is bound to obey. They appeal from the General Assembly to the Presbytery of Louisville and the whole Church, as if an appeal could be from a higher to a lower tribunal, and from the highest Court to the mass of the people. They assume to judge of the constitutionality of the acts of the Assembly, when the Constitution of the Church makes the Assembly itself the final "judge of controversies." This is mere nullification baptized and brought into the Church.

6. These brethren do not wholly withdraw from the Church—they only renounce its jurisdiction until the Assembly shall repeal certain of its acts. They hold on to the Church with one hand and let go with the other. They are in for certain purposes and out for certain other purposes. This is secession with the part of real secession left out, and is wholly unjustifiable. If they cannot, with a good conscience, remain in the Church, they ought to go out, and so put an end to this unworthy strife.

7. Those who mean to adhere to the Presbyterian Church ought to stand firmly to their posts—and to stand in charity, which is better than controversy or courage.

PONTIAC.

P. S.—The *Journal*, yesterday, published an urgent call, signed by Gov. Bramlette, Gens. T. L. Crittenden, W. T. Ward, J. M. Harlan and others, for the people of the Congressional Districts to appoint delegates to the National Union Convention, wherein the *Journal* is "assured all the Southern States will be worthily represented."

Further Interesting Proceedings of the General Assembly's Presbytery of Louisville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Saturday, July 14, 1866.

The legitimate Louisville Presbytery has this week unanimously declared the pastoral relation of each and every Schismatic Pastor within its bounds dissolved and their pulpits vacant, and all Schismatic Ruling Elders suspended from the exercise of all their functions, this sentence to remain in force until each and every one of these leaders of the "Declaration and Testimony" or schismatic Louisville Presbytery faction retrace their steps and "in good faith renew their adherence and submission in the Lord to the General Assembly and Church of their Fathers." It also declares all schismatical sessions dissolved, and all schismatical members, by their own secession and rebellious action, excommunicated, and as so having voluntarily forfeited and relinquished all their church privileges, rights and franchises; and that all faithful majorities or faithful minorities of sessions and congregations shall be recognized and treated as the sessions and the congregations of their respective churches, entitled to the church records and all the church papers and property.

So the pulpits of Dr. Wilson, of the First; Dr. Robinson, of the Second; W. T. McElroy, of the Third, and R. Carson, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Louisville are declared vacated, their schismatic sessions dissolved, and the congregational majorities of the First and Second, and minorities of the Third and Fourth, excommunicated.

The true Presbytery of Louisville has also just issued a strong Pastoral Letter, the main point of which is that the whole proceedings of the General Assembly, in the Louisville Presbytery case, involve and comply with the fundamental principles of the Presbyterian Church government—a representative Government, from the lower to the higher courts, and the Assembly the highest court, ordained of God to rule over and to be the only bond of union among all the churches, and instead of being created by the Presbytery, invested with the right to create or dissolve Synods and Presbyteries, according to the constitution of the Church; and the civil courts of our country and State have, in church cases, uniformly sustained and enforced the decisions of the General Assembly as conclusive and binding, until altered or reversed by the same supreme judicatory of the Church. "Adherence, therefore, to the General Assembly is necessary to membership in the Presbyterian Church."

PONTIAC.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The arrival at this port of the steamships *Herman*, *Allemannia* and *City of Paris*, puts us in possession of news to the 12th inst. The war news shows that peace is by no means so certain as it had been thought. The negotiations for an armistice were proceeding slowly, and it is announced that Napoleon has proclaimed armed intervention. The Prussians were advancing on Frankfort-on-the-Maine; Venetia was still held by the Austrians, and the Italian army had crossed the Po, notwithstanding the warning of the French Emperor.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the joint resolution extending the time for the payment of duties on railroad iron for the use of the Alabama and Florida Railroad was passed. The bill declaring certain highways in the different States and Territories to be post roads was resumed and passed. The report of the Conference Committee on the Pension Bill was agreed to. Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for the House proposition for the admission of Tennessee, which was disagreed to; also a proviso offered by Mr. Sumner that the resolution shall not take effect if there is any denial of the elective franchise on account of color. After striking out the preamble and substituting another and striking out the implied pledge to admit all members on taking the present test oath, the resolution was passed, yeas 28, nays 4.

In the House, Mr. Rice, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers of the navy. The first amendment was to strike out the proviso limiting the number of Rear Admirals, and inserting in lieu of it a proviso that nothing in the act shall preclude the promotion of officers for bravery, high qualifications or distinguished conduct. The amendment was agreed to. Also, amendments increasing the number of officers to twenty Lieutenant-Commanders, fifty Masters, and seventy-five Ensigns, providing that volunteer officers attached to vessels at sea or on foreign stations may be appointed to the regular navy; and striking out a sentence that volunteer officers shall hold their positions until their places can be supplied by graduates from the Naval Academy. Mr. Spalding called up the resolution to reprimand Mr. Rousseau. Mr. Rousseau made a statement to the House, in which he was constantly interrupted by calls to order. He finally sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a copy of his letter of resignation to the Governor of Kentucky. Mr. Spalding moved that, as Mr. Rousseau was no longer a member of the House, he be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, in which he technically was. The motion gave rise to considerable debate, but was lost. Mr. Rousseau was then summoned before the bar of the House and reprimanded by the Speaker. The House adopted a resolution to adjourn to the 2d of October, and then, if not otherwise ordered, to adjourn to the 1st of December. A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish transportation to discharged soldiers to whom artificial limbs are furnished.

GENERAL NEWS.

Another mysterious express robbery has been discovered at St. Louis. On the evening of the 3d inst., Messrs. Clark & Bro., bankers, sent a bag containing $5,000 in gold to the office of the Adams Express Company, addressed to a firm in New-York. The money was delivered to Robert Hynes, clerk in the employ of the Company, who wrote out and handed to the messenger the usual receipt. Some days elapsed, when Messrs. Clark & Bro. telegraphed their correspondents in New-York to ascertain if the money had been received. A reply was returned stating that it had not come to hand. Hynes, who received the money, states that he placed it on the desk beside him, describing minutely his position at the time, and the spot where he placed the bag; that he knew nothing further respecting it, but supposed it had gone forward in the usual way.

The Warren *Gazette* states that several robberies have been attempted in the neighborhood of Hackettstown during the past two weeks, and some have been successful. Numbers of horses have mysteriously disappeared in the vicinity of Vienna, while houses have been frequently broken open, but, fortunately for the owners, the burglars did not secure any booty. A highwayman attacked a gentleman on Schooley's Mountain the other evening, but he got away from the ruffian. A young gentleman was similarly attacked by two robbers on the Mountain recently, but he "showed fight," and they fled ignominiously.

The Fredericksburgh (Va.) *News* says a man named J. H. Keene was arrested Saturday and taken to Richmond to be detained, according to Gen. Grant's recent order, "in military confinement until a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try him." The *News* says Keene gave a negro "a few cracks with a hammer" because he was impudent after Keene had thrown a quid of tobacco at him; that the Magistrate to whom the negro complained refused to entertain the charge; and that Keene, "on the negro's testimony, we suppose, was arrested, taken from his business, and carried to military confinement."

There are now claimed to be in this country three direct heirs—two brothers and one sister—to the immense property, estimated at $35,000,000, which, it was said, had been left to Mrs. Eli Walker, of Hartford, by the death of a near relative in England. The name of the deceased was Thos. Church; and the names of the heirs are Halsey Church, father of Mrs. Walker, who resides in Stockbridge, Mass.; an elder brother, John Church, who resides in Buffalo, and is 77 years of age; and a sister, 65 years of age, who lives in Alexander, Genesee County, N. Y.

Ranchmen from the plains report that the Indians are moving in large numbers to attack the frontier settlements. It is feared that it will be the commencement of a long war. Maj. Shanklin, agent of the Wichitowas, reports the Cheyennes in the Southwest troublesome on account of not receiving their promised rations. One of the principal Chiefs has sent a black skin to Commissioner Cooley, which signifies war. A friendly Indian brings a report of quite a party of traders being robbed and murdered.

At the Alumni meeting of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., on the 18th inst., Orange Judd was elected President. The offer of Mr. Isaac Rich, of Boston, to give $25,000 to erect a library building, provided other friends of the University would give as much more, has been accepted, C. C. North, Esq., of New-York, having advanced $8,000 of it, $3,000 being an absolute gift, and $5,000 conditional upon the friends generally proving a little slow on Mr. Rich's challenge.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* says many vineyard owners thereabouts are wearing rather long faces this Summer. The season has been decidedly unfavorable for the grape crop. The continued cold rains of last month injured it materially. The early rains, coming when the grapes were in their most tender state, caused blight and mildew to some extent, while the later rains so affected them as to cause many to fall off.

The movement by soldiers of Illinois to raise a fund of $200,000 to erect a home for their disabled comrades is progressing. Already $70,000 of the amount has been subscribed, and the remainder is expected to be raised before the meeting of the Legislature in January. The place making the largest subscription will be entitled to the location of the institution.

According to the Wayne (Mich.) *Democratic Press*, the hog cholera has appeared in Huron and Sodus, in Wayne County. A number of hogs had died, and others were likely to soon. Trichinæ has occurred in Illinois in families where the pork of hogs which had died with cholera was eaten, an indication that there is a connection between the diseases.

Rev. C. A. Davis, of strong Southern prejudices, and Pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Memphis, Tenn., of which the parents of young Greenlow, who killed Taylor in the late duel, are members, boldly denounced the code from his pulpit last Sunday.

The encampment of New-Jersey troops at Long Branch, July 24, promises to be the most extensive affair of the kind that has ever occurred in the State. All sections will be represented, and it is said upwards of ten thousand soldiers will be present. Gen. Theodore Runyon is to be in command.

It is stated that the Newark and New-York Railroad Company contemplate the erection of two depots in Newark for the accommodation of their business—one at some point on Broad-street and the other in the vicinity of Hamburg-place, in the Twelfth Ward.

The brig *Vidor*, direct from Bergen, Norway, arrived at Chicago, July 19, having a cargo of 15,000 barrels Norwegian fish. She was detained at Montreal for three weeks to get a permit to pass through the St. Lawrence Canal. She was compelled to leave a large portion of her cargo at Montreal.

A fire in Eastport, Me., July 11, destroyed two stores, and the city narrowly escaped a disastrous conflagration. The fire engines proved almost entirely useless, and buckets had to be relied upon to check the flames.

A man has been arrested in a country town, near Bangor, Me., charged with having a number of trunks filled with goods stolen in Portland at the time of the fire. He has been following a circus, and selling his goods freely to the outside crowds.

The House yesterday passed a bill reorganizing the navy, which makes Farragut a full Admiral; David Porter a Vice-Admiral, and transfers one hundred and fifty volunteer officers to the regular service.

The Union Soldiers' League of St. Louis have invited their late companions-in-arms throughout the State of Missouri to join them in a grand mass convention in St. Louis, on the 10th of August.

On Friday morning, July 20, there were fires kept on board the cars on the Northern (N. H.) Railroad for the comfort of passengers. Two days previously the thermometer was about 100 degrees.

A photographer was sentenced on Wednesday, in the United States Court at Detroit, Mich., to pay a fine of $320 for selling a dozen unstamped photographs.

The authorities of Porto Rico have established a strict quarantine on all vessels arriving from this city.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Philadelphia, has accepted a call from the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

The Indianapolis papers say that within the last two months rents have declined in that city at least twenty-five per cent.

LOCAL NEWS.

Col. R. D. Goodwin, the spiritualist, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having drawn a pistol upon a creditor and threatening to shoot him. He was arraigned before Justice Ledwith, and after a long and tedious examination the charge was fully sustained, when Goodwin was locked up in default of $1,000 bail for his future good behavior. If bail is not speedily forthcoming the prisoner will be sent to the Island.

The closing exercises of Grammar School No. 52, at Fort Washington, on Friday evening, were attended by a large and select company. Mr. Hosea B. Perkins presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. William Thompson, Joseph Hayes, William P. Cummings, and others, who were once pupils in the school.

The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health have prepared a circular, which they will immediately send to every physician in the City, notifying medical practitioners and others that the Sanitary Code requires them to report at the Health office all cases of cholera, typhus and typhoid fevers, yellow fever and small-pox.

The Excise Law is to be enforced to-day by the Metropolitan Police in Kings, Queens and Richmond Counties. A special force is to be sent to Coney Island, and on Staten Island Capt. Holbrook expects to be kept busy by Judges who, it is understood, will release the liquor-dealers as often as he may arrest them.

The case of Augustus Green, the officer from whom Lamirande escaped, was up for further examination before Commissioner Osborn yesterday. The evidence adduced went to show that Green had been duly warned of the plot laid for the escape of Lamirande by the United States Marshal.

Justice Barnard will preside at the Chambers of the Supreme Court during the present week, in the place of Justice Clerke, who has been holding this branch of the Court thus far in July.

The official and unofficial reports of cholera, yesterday, exhibited an alarming increase of the disease in both this city and Brooklyn. The poison is spreading on Hart's and Governor's Islands.

A decree of divorce has been granted in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Brady presiding, in the case of Griffiths *vs.* Griffiths.

The New-York fund for the aid of the suffering citizens of Portland now amounts to $132,100.

The Common Pleas, General Term, has been adjourned to Thursday, the 26th inst., at 11 A. M.

The Result of the Austrian Defeats.

An eminent military authority, and one of the Generals of the great Frederick of Prussia, has somewhere remarked that it is observable that, while the Prussian army presents always its best kind of soldiers at the beginning of a war, Austria increases its resources in population, always improves in that particular, and its best troops appear in the last campaigns.

This alone is one explanation of that peculiarity so well known in the history of Austria, that however often and severely struck down, she is always on her feet again, ready as it were for another round.

She has undoubtedly suffered a severe defeat in the opening of this campaign with the Prussians, and the hostile army may be enabled to take Prague, and even threaten Vienna. But she will soon recover herself. The victory of Custozza is said to have liberated a whole corps—or some 25,000 men—to be sent northward.

If she have indeed ceded Venetia to France, she can probably spare 100,000 more, which can be quickly concentrated by railway for the defence of the Empire. For what the Italians can do to materially aid their allies, now that they are not allowed to touch the soil or shores of Venetia, is not very clear. The southern cities of the Tyrol, like Trient, Meran and Botzen might indeed be attacked; but not even Garibaldi with his dashing volunteers would venture on a mountain top toward Bavaria through Tyrol, a country capable of the most vigorous defence and inhabited by one of the hardiest and most martial populations in Europe. If the Quadrilateral be not given up, the Italians may indeed throw themselves against that, though here but few troops comparatively would be needed by the Austrians for defence of the fortresses. They may also make descents by sea on the coast of the Adriatic, bombard Trieste, and attempt to land at Fiume, but between them and the vital parts of Austria, are a lofty chain of mountains, and most difficult regions for military operations. They may, it is true, try the experiment of revolutionary movements on that coast. And here lies the real points of the question in regard to Austria. We have often expressed the opinion in these columns, that there is no present appearance or probability of a revolutionary outbreak in any part of Austria. But on one point, we have the means of being definitely informed, and the most important point of all—and that is how far the regiments of various nationalities in the Imperial army are thoroughly loyal to the Government. A disaffected population may often not be ready for a perilous outbreak against their authorities, and yet—as at the close of our civil war, on the Southern side—they may, by their lukewarmness, discontent and desertion, break up an army or make it inefficient for great battles. If the remarkable series of Austrian defeats in Bohemia is explained by this—if, as the Prussians claim, Hungarians and Italians constantly desert, and the Imperial army is weak within itself, then is the outlook dark for the ancient Empire, and even an Italian descent on the coast, proclaiming Hungarian independence, might have fatal consequences.

A defeat before Vienna might then break up the loosely-cohering populations which form the Empire of Austria, and Hungary become an independent State, and the Hapsburgs be reduced to petty kings, like those of Saxony and Bavaria.

To those who remember the immense and enthusiastic exertions of the Hungarians seventeen years ago, to liberate their country from Austrian rule, it seems impossible that all that hate against the Vienna Government and that fiery desire for liberty can have utterly died away. It may be pressed down by the strong hand, but one must believe that it smoulders there still. If so, any great public disaster might set it in a blaze, and Hungary become free amid the ruins of the Empire. But desirable as this grand result may seem to all lovers of liberty, and especially to every American, sober reason must conclude that the probabilities are the other way.

We all have learned in this war the immense repressive and binding force of military discipline. We know that an army may fight well and even desperately, when large bodies in it are forced into the service and are even disaffected. The Hungarian regiments are probably fighting now bravely in Bohemia for a government which they once detested, and which they would willingly now see overthrown, but which military discipline, *esprit du corps* and hatred of the enemy prevent them from abandoning. Then again many may hope that the Empire will finally be reduced to Hungary, and that the Emperor will, as he is said now to threaten, take up his residence in Pesthe, and defend his possessions from that as a centre.

Moreover, to the settling of all these important questions is necessary one most necessary fact—which no one as yet knows exactly—the influence of France. It is not for the interest of Napoleon to have Austria reduced to a second or third-rate Power, and for Prussia to rule most of Germany. Much as Europe might desire such a bulwark against both France and Russia, it would be the last result desired by the French Emperor. The Rhine provinces must then be a popular acquisition. He may dread, too, anything like a revolutionary fire, lighted even as far away from Paris as on the banks of the Theiss. He may check both Prussia and Italy in mid course, and, having freed Italy from the foreigner, or retained Venetia for France, win the greater glory of saving the Empire of the proud Hapsburgs. All these contingencies are among the possibilities to be considered as opposed to the success of any revolutionary movement; and, beside these, what we have already sufficiently alluded to, the threatening position of Russia in case of any popular outbreak. Everything accordingly at this stage of the grand contest remains doubtful, as regards the final result. We can only dimly see that immense changes in the boundaries of States, their relative power, their relations to one another, and in the whole "balance" of Europe are in process—destined to change the future of that continent—such changes as have not occurred since the fall of Napoleon I. and the Treaties of 1815.

The Apparent Want of Intellectual Life in America—Its Cause.

The profound impression which a book like *Ecce Homo* has made on thinking and earnest persons upon both sides of the Atlantic, may well call up the question, "Why do we have to go to England now for such works? Why must we continually turn to the British mind for our philosophy?" Any casual reader of this remarkable book must be struck at once with a peculiar quality—a tone such as is rare in American writings on questions touching both philosophy and religion. In fact, it is doubtful if *Ecce Homo* could have been written in America, though no doubt many greater works could have been. We have had in our brief history a plenty of able defences of religion from the stand-point of strict believers, and under the inspiration of given schools in theology or of certain sects. They have been to a certain extent special pleas or partisan arguments in favor of definite points in theology, or certain truths in natural religion; and, as such, have been valuable. We have also had a few philosophical works of ability, either written with design as arguments for points in religious belief, or materialistic in their tendency and opposed to Christianity. But we have certainly seldom produced a work in which a man, without the prejudices either of sectary or philosopher, looking at things as a cultivated layman rather than as a theologian, sat himself down deliberately to look at Christianity from the outside, and find out what there was in it from the stand-point of candid philosophy, and then gave his opinions in the language of the world rather than of theological schools. It is this peculiar point of view, and the unusual tone both of candor and philosophy which penetrates it, that distinguishes it from most much more pretentious and sensational works on this oft-treated subject.

It is not to be looked at as a "defence of Christianity," though incidentally it furnishes new arguments for our faith; nor is it a "religious book" so-called, though no book from the schools of theology ever unfolded the essential principles of our religion better. It is simply the outside scientific investigation of a candid, cultivated lawyer or man of the world, into a subject the grandest of all, and just now being treated mainly either by too warm friends or too bitter enemies.

It is this unpartisan stand-point, demanding the greatest calmness and poise, which we fear especially makes such books impossible to be written here. America has no lack of strong and original intellects; but at present she probably cannot afford the calmness requisite for such quiet contemplations and candid reasonings. Our intellectual world is producing nothing now which stirs up fresh thoughts or opens new fields of mental vision. A few years ago we were leading the world in some departments of scholastic research and scientific thought. Now, one has only to turn to the books which are most satisfying the intellectual appetite of our thinking people, and he will see that the great proportion of our intellectual population is of English origin. The great cause we do not believe to lie in the mediocre influence and tendency of a democracy or republic, as some urge. The republics of antiquity and of Italy show what at least small communities can do under the popular spirit. And England herself—at least the England which produces Mill, and Hamilton, and Darwin, and Spencer, and Lecky, and the author of *Ecce Homo*—is a middle-class, semi-democratic England. It is possible, indeed, that the great size of this country and its immense material power, diminish the fine quality of its intellectual results, as appears to be a common result in history of exhaustive power.

But the great cause we believe to lie in our present circumstances. We have been passing through and are still in a great revolution. A revolution seldom produces rich intellectual fruit. The first French revolution was conspicuous for its degraded rhetoric and poor intellectual results. We have been absorbed in problems mightier than those of science or philosophy. We have been saving and forming an Imperial Republic, to govern in moral influence the Western Continent, and to affect mankind, we may hope, for a thousand years to come. We have broken down one of the great wrongs of all ages, and have set millions of an enslaved race free. Innumerable practical questions now arise for settlement. The great question of the gradual admission of the emancipated to a share in the government of the country, of the restoration of the Southern States, of tariff and free trade, of the new features which are to appear in our Constitution, and which will affect millions of people for many a century.

All these and many other practical and vastly important questions, involving statesmanship and science and organization of the highest order, now occupy the popular mind and the earnest attention of all our thinkers. The products of thought in America for this generation will be laws and institutions shaping the destinies of hundreds of millions of people through a long human history. A nation which can emancipate four millions of blacks, and restore the lately insurgent States, which can guard the future of its lowest artisan for all time by a change of its organic law, which is building anew a Republic to cover a continent, and is legislating for a community to be hereafter as large as Europe is now, can well afford for the present to produce no philosophy or science. Her intellectual monuments will be hundreds of free and well-organized communities, and her great "works" laws for millions of human beings.

The Danubian Principalities.

The doubtful attitude of Russia toward the Danubian Principalities, and the possibility that their possession may once more be matter of dispute, render some allusion to the history and position of those countries not inappropriate. At a remote period, when Turkey was a strong Power, and had not yet earned the title of the "sick man of Europe," the Principalities placed themselves voluntarily under her protection, in order to secure that independence which of themselves they could not preserve. The Sultan accepted this protectorate, and for some time was in the habit of placing two of his own Christian subjects at the head of the Moldavian and Wallachian Governments, as Princes or Hospodars. This arrangement, after a while, created dissatisfaction. The Principalities were not inhabited by Turks, nor, indeed, were they even visited by Turks, save on rare occasions. To be ruled by Turks sent from abroad was to a community of Christians distasteful, and this, in spite of the care taken by the Sultan that the religion of the Hospodars should not conflict with that of their subjects. Accordingly the Moldo-Wallachians claimed the right of selecting their own Princes. The right was conceded, and the popular Assemblies of the two Principalities proceeded to the election of new rulers. The Russian Government had at various times viewed the influence of Turkey over the Provinces with great dislike, and had often endeavored to interpose a protectorate of its own, but her efforts had been resisted, and in some cases with success, though only at the expense of a war with Turkey. It is not worth while to follow the various struggles of the two Powers for the control of the Principalities further than to say that in 1828 Russia occupied them, and forced the Porte to acquiesce in the exclusion of all Turks from them, when, this being effected, she withdrew her army. Again, in 1848, there was a Russian occupation, and, as before, a divided protectorate was undertaken by Turkey and Russia. But in 1853 the latter Power entered the Danubian Territory, in alleged defence of the Christian religion and worship, and this gave rise to the Crimean war. That war exhausted the combatants in a short time—not over two years—and a conference of the European Powers brought about an arrangement by which they became joint guardians of the independence of the Principalities, but affirming, nevertheless, the suzerainty of Turkey. The idea of uniting the two had more and more possessed the mind of the national party all this time, and when Prince Couza was elected, he was elected Hospodar of both. This idea arose chiefly from a desire to sever themselves from their connection with Turkey, which would be more easy if they were united under one head. But the convention of the Powers following the Crimean war, and a subsequent convention, both confirmed the position of the Sultan in regard to the Principalities, and he very strongly objected to their union. When Prince Couza was elected by both, the Sultan claimed that the treaty had been violated, which in the spirit, though not in its letter, it had. What followed Prince Couza's administration is well known—he was deposed for his efforts to destroy the landed aristocracy, in whom lay the chief strength of the people. The subsequent election of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern was not recognized by the treaty Powers, and the question still remains of how far the Sultan will attempt to enforce his guaranteed rights or not.

Russia, in all these complications, has had two motives toward taking from Turkey her two Christian Provinces. Their religion is the same as her's, and as a geographical acquisition they would be of the utmost importance to her. This latter motive is precisely that which is best understood and combated by the rest of Europe. A long continuance of the war would result in the armed intervention of Napoleon, and the immediately following entrance upon the scene of a Russian army. The Principalities are the aim of the latter, and in a general war she might attain their possession. England, in spite of the loss which such a possession would entail in connection with her route to India might not, perhaps could not, interfere. Turkey would be stripped of a valuable region, and proportionably weakened before the world, and Russia would gain one more step in that western advance which some writers have affirmed to be not only her intention, but her destiny.

A Sign of the Times.—Having more than once during the past year urged the revivification of the old "American Association for the Advancement of Science,"—the meetings and operations of which were suspended during the war—we are glad to hear that the body is again about to resume its annual sessions, and that the first of these will commence on the 15th of next month at Buffalo. No scientific association in our country's history has ever had anything like the value of this one; and its influence in popularizing science and spreading its latest results before the people of all sections of the country, was beneficial in the highest degree. Its system of holding meetings, now in an Eastern, then in a Western, now in a Southern, then in a Northern and again in a Canadian city, gave it a hold upon all sections, and upon the scientific people in every State. The last meeting, which was held at Newport in 1860, comprised nearly all the distinguished *savans* resident in the United States, and formed a National Scientific Congress worthy of the country and of the age. The Association struck about the happy medium between *exclusiveness* and *popularity*. Its gates were sufficiently guarded to keep out very nearly all, we may say, who were charlatans or pretenders; and yet it was generous enough to welcome all who had anything to add to the stock of science, or who were earnest and intelligent students of scientific truth. Hence, while the foremost men like Agassiz, Pierce, Rogers, Leconte, Whitney and others of no less genius were members, there were also by their side many names less known but none the less worthy. It is after this style that a Scientific Association must be formed in this country. We have had since its dissolution, or rather its indefinite adjournment, two others which had some assumption to be substitutes for it—one of the most exclusive character, and aiming at Governmental patronage, with its headquarters at Washington; and another with few or no names of eminence, and composed in large part of pretenders. The renewal of the sessions of the American Association is another sign of the tendency of the country at this time to unity and nationality of feeling and action. Gentlemen will appear together from all sections, and will meet on the common ground of science. It is a pleasant and auspicious sign.

An Expensive Bill.—Though Congress is within a few days of its adjournment, we trust its deliberations will be patient upon the important measure now again brought before it, entitled a "Bill for the Equalization of Bounties." It involves an enormous expenditure by the Government, and one that is called for neither by justice nor charity. It is impossible for the country ever to repay in full what is due to the soldiers who fought its battles; and if we honestly discharge all that was agreed upon at the time the volunteers entered the service, we shall do far better and give more satisfaction than if we attempt at this day the distribution among them of small donations. For, vast as will be the expense of the measure to the nation, it will give but the merest trifle to those for whose benefit it pretends to be gotten up. Let members weigh their action upon this subject, and see that the bill be not rushed through without proper consideration on the eve of adjournment.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vigorous Work on the Russian Telegraph Line—Heavy Suits against Steamship Agents for Defrauding the Revenue—Shipments of Wheat for Europe.

San Francisco, Friday, July 20.

Victoria papers state that the Collins Russian Telegraph Line has been completed to Fraser Lake. The work is being pushed vigorously, and the line expected to reach Rocher de Bouiller on the 1st of August. Over two hundred and fifty pack animals are employed in transporting wires and supplies.

The Visalia telegram says that the election in the new county of Keon has resulted in favor of the Democrats by a majority of 200.

Suits have been commenced in the District Court against J. W. Raymond, agent of the steamship *Moses Taylor*, and Oliver Eldridge, agent of the steamship *Golden Age*, for not affixing revenue stamps to passenger tickets as the law requires. The former defendant is liable in the sum of $726,200, and the latter in the sum of $165,250.

Nine vessels are in their berths here, with orders to load with wheat for Great Britain. The amount of wheat sent to Europe this year is 150,000 tons.

Money is reported easy at 1½ per cent.

Mining share are dull. Savage, 900; Crown Point, 800; Gould and Curry, 700; Yellow Jacket, 565; Ophir, 280.

Legal tenders, 70⅜.

LOUISIANA.

Reports of Persecutions of Union Men Pronounced Untrue—Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

New-Orleans, Saturday, July 21.

All reports of persecutions of Union men, ill-treatment of the blacks, and the existence of secret societies in this city and State, now being extensively circulated by letter-writers are entirely without foundation.

Political matters are very quiet.

The delegation from this city to the National Union Convention which is to assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August is preparing to leave.

Sailed, steamships *Herman*, *Livingston* and *Mississippi* for New-York.

More Princely Gifts by Mr. Peabody.

Boston, Saturday, July 21.

The *Commonwealth* newspaper announces that George Peabody intends to bestow $50,000 each upon Harvard, Amherst and Williams Colleges, of this State, and the sum of $1,000,000 upon Boston, for homes for the poor.

Obituary.

St. Louis, Saturday, July 21.

Peter C. Blow, one of our oldest and most prominent merchants, and brother of Hon. Henry F. Blow, died to-day. Mr. Blow was extensively engaged in mining interests in Missouri.

Cholera on Tybee Island.

Savannah, Saturday, July 21.

Four deaths from cholera are reported among the troops on Tybee Island to-day.

No new cases are reported.

Killed by Lightning.

Cincinnati, Saturday, July 21.

Two men and a boy were killed by lightning this morning near Piqua, Ohio.

Erie Railway Excursion Tickets.—The management of the Erie Railway elsewhere calls attention to its excursion scheme for the Summer months. It includes the Niagara Falls and the Far West, the River St. Lawrence, where there are innumerable pickerel, bass, &c., only waiting to be caught, Montreal, Quebec, the White Mountains, &c. No more attractive route could be followed by the excursionist than any one of a dozen that he might select from this programme. In fact, a trip on the Erie Railway alone to one who has never made it would be a memorable excursion in itself.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Resolution Admitting Tennessee Passed by the Senate—Yeas 28, Nays 4.

The Preamble and Amendments go to the House for Concurrence.

Mr. Sumner's Negro Franchise Proviso Lost by 34 to 4.

Mr. Rousseau Reprimanded Before the Bar of the House.

A Resolution Adopted to Adjourn Over to October 2.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, July 21.

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

The Senate to-day, after a long and tedious debate, and after very materially amending it, passed the joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee by a vote of 29 to 4, Messrs. Sumner and Brown, Radicals, and Buckalew and McDougall, Democrats, voting against it. Mr. Sumner's proposition for negro suffrage as a condition precedent received four votes, viz., Brown, Pomeroy, Sumner and Wade. The amendments to the resolution consist in striking out the House preamble and inserting another, longer, fuller and more comprehensive. The resolution was also amended by striking out that part which by implication pledged Congress to the admission of all members willing to take the test oath. The Senate was unwilling to commit itself to that in advance. The amendments are of such a character as to insure a prompt assent in the House, which will be had on Monday.

MR. ROUSSEAU REPRIMANDED.

The reprimand which Speaker Colfax administered to Gen. Rousseau to-day, in accordance with the order of the House, for his assault upon Representative Grinnell, was of such a character and so brief that while it was evidently satisfactory to those who had voted to punish the aggressor, reflected much credit on the good taste and kind feelings of the Speaker, and called forth high commendation from all parts of the House. Gen. Rousseau himself was detained scarcely a minute in full view of the members and spectators while the Speaker was executing the order, and when that was done he made a respectful bow to the presiding officer and retired.

CASH ON HAND.

The following is a statement of the cash on hand in the United States Treasury on the 21st inst.: United States notes, $6,476,000; National Bank notes, $4,164; fractional currency, $48,160,760; gold, $32,139,899; silver, $2,560; cents, $488; five cent coin, $600; surplus issue United States notes, $86,232,425. Total cash in the vault, $97,678,459.59.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal Revenue for the week ending to-day are $4,631,935 10.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

The new Internal Revenue Law has been printed and copies of the same are being forwarded as rapidly as possible by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to its various officers througout the country.

PRIZE MONEY.

The third and fourth instalments of Red River cotton prize money are now ready for distribution.

CIRCULAR TO ASSESSORS.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue have just issued a circular to the Assessors as follows:

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, July 20, 1866.

Sections 110, 120 and 122 of the Act of June 30, 1864, having been amended by the Act of July 13, 1866, so as to provide that the taxes imposed therein are not to be returned and paid to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue after Aug. 1, 1865. Assessors will instruct the proper officers of corporations, &c., taxable under those sections that all returns due from them after July 31, 1866, should be made to the proper Assistant Assessors, and when any such return is received after that date, will inform the person making the same that payment of the tax is to be made to the Collector. Duplicate returns should not be forwarded to this office. The taxes should be assessed in the monthly list and paid to the Collector as other taxes are paid, instead of being deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United States.

Section 6 of the Act of March 3, 1865, is amended so that every national banking association, State bank or State banking association shall pay a tax of 10 per centum on the amount of notes of any person, State bank or State banking association used for circulation and paid out by them after the 1st day of August, 1866, and the tax is to be assessed and paid in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It is hereby prescribed that the return of said tax shall be made for the preceding month on or before the 10th day; and said tax shall be due and payable on or before the last day of each and every month after August, 1866. Until otherwise directed the returns can be made on form No. 67.

No tax will be required to be paid under this provision on account of any circulation paid out prior to August 1, 1866.

The returns required to be made after July, 1866, by associations or companies known as provident institutions, savings banks, savings funds, or savings institutions, having no capital stock, and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the association or company, to be made on the first Monday of January and July of each year. This postpones the return for liabilities accruing in July, 1866, until January, 1867.

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Saturday, July 21.

RELIEF.

Mr. Nesmith, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution for the relief of the First Michigan Cavalry, which was ordered to be printed.

THE ALABAMA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

Mr. Guthrie called up the joint resolution extending for five years to the Alabama and Florida Railroad the time for the payment of duties on railroad iron for relaying the track of said road.

The resolution was passed.

PRINTING.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 2,500 copies of the Report of the Superintendent of the Observatory on inter-oceanic railroads and canals, which was passed.

POST-ROUTES.

On motion of Mr. Ramsay, the bill declaring certain highways in the different States and Territories to be post-roads was taken up from the points reached when last under consideration, and was passed.

THE PENSION BILL.

Mr. Van Winkle, from the Committee on Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans, made a report.

It does not alter the provisions of the Senate's amendments. It secures to the widow of a deceased soldier, though she has married again, her pension up to the date of her subsequent marriage. It provides that arrears of pension, in default of succession by any of the relatives mentioned in the several pension acts, shall go to the executor or administrator.

The report was agreed to.

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. Trumbull here rose and said that the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the House joint resolution declaring Tennessee again entitled to representation in Congress, have instructed me to report it back with an amendment. If it meet the views of the Senate, as it is a matter that ought to be acted upon, I shall move that the Senate proceed to its consideration at the present time.

Mr. McDougal—Let it be printed for information.

Mr. Trumbull—It is on all desks, printed.

Mr. McDougal—Let the amendment be read.

The Chair ordered the reading of the resolution and amendment.

The House resolution was read first, as follows:

Joint resolution declaring Tennessee again entitled to Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Whereas, The State of Tennessee has in good faith ratified the article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, and has also shown, to the satisfaction of Congress, by a proper spirit of obedience in the body of her people, her return to her due allegiance to the Government, laws and authority of the United States; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former practical relation to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress duly elected and qualified upon their taking the oath of office required by existing laws.

The following substitute, proposed by the Judiciary Committee, was then read:

Whereas, In the year 1861 the Government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States, and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congress, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and whereas, said State Government had only to be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States; and whereas, the people of said State did, on the 22d of February, 1865, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a Constitution and Government Republican in form, and not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, whereby Slavery was abolished, and the ordinances and laws of secession, and debts contracted under the same, were declared void; and whereas a State Government has been organized under said Constitution, which has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress; and, whereas, the body of the people of Tennessee have, by a proper spirit of obedience, shown to the satisfaction of the Congress of the United States, a return of said State to due allegiance to the Government and laws of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That the United States do hereby recognize the State of Tennessee, organized as aforesaid, as the legitimate Government of said State, entitled to all rights and guarantees under the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman trusted that the Senate would not adopt the substitute of the Committee, but that it would pass the resolution as it came from the House. There was nothing in the substitute of the Committee but what he indorsed and had voted for. The same effect, however, would be produced by the House resolution as by the Senate substitute. The assertions of the political dogmas of Mr. Trumbull's substitute could do no good whatever. It was but a reassertion of what Congress had already asserted, and as it might be vetoed by the President it could only cause delay. The Committee had so formed the resolution that the President could not approve it. The result would be another veto and further delay. The House resolution accomplished the same result in a speedy way.

Mr. Trumbull—I regret that the Senator from Ohio cannot agree to the substitute proposed by the Committee, and that he bases his objections to it on the ground that the Executive will veto it. He says that Congress has twice asserted all that is in the resolution, and having asserted it he is for giving up his own opinion and the opinion of Congress and yielding to the Executive.

Mr. Sherman—I did not state that.

Mr. Trumbull—Well, Mr. President, he did state that we had asserted it twice and that the President would veto it.

Mr. Sherman—I did say that.

Mr. Trumbull—I so understood it. I did not see how any other inference could be drawn from it except that he was opposed to the proposition because the Executive would veto it. It is known that the President has asserted his authority on the question of reconstruction and concedes to Congress nothing but the right of passing upon the admission of members, and he does not concede that to Congress, but to each House separately. Now, Sir, this is a joint resolution as it comes from the House, which, of course, has to go to the President for his approval. What is it? It is a joint resolution declaring Tennessee again entitled to Senators and Representatives in Congress. Now, I say very frankly to the Senator from Ohio that I am opposed to a resolution simply confining Congress to the admission of Senators and Representatives. We have jurisdiction over this whole subject, and I am opposed to adopting such a proposition, declaring simply that Senators and Representatives may come here, a matter that Congress has nothing to do with. So far as the qualifications, elections and returns of members is concerned, I agree with what is contended for on the floor of this House by the friend of the President that each House must pass separately upon the election, qualification and return of its own members. Congress has nothing to do with that subject, and what is it that we are legislating about? It is whether the condition of things in Tennessee brought about by the rebellion, so discovered the political relations between the State Government of Tennessee and the Government of the United States; that it lost its representation here, and whether it can have the right of representation as any other right, and that is our resolution as we reported it. We do not report simply that Tennessee is entitled to Senators and Representatives. We report that the Government organized in Tennessee under a Constitution which was submitted to a popular vote and ratified as proclaimed by Andrew Johnson himself as the legitimate Government of the State of Tennessee, entitled not to representation. We say nothing about representation, but entitled to all the rights belonging to one of the States of this Union. It is much broader than the House proposition, entitled to representation of course, but entitled to the guarantee of a republican form of Government, entitled to every right which the States of Ohio and Illinois have. At this stage of the proceedings I do not propose to be drawn into any extended remarks, but the preamble of the House resolution simply places the admission of the State of Tennessee upon the fact of its having adopted the Constitutional Amendment. That is all. Now, Sir, Tennessee, has done much more than that; she is in a very different form from most of the other Southern States. Her Constitution, I believe, was the only one of all the other Southern Constitutions which have been adopted in the rebel States since the rebellion which was submitted to the popular vote and ratified by the people. Perhaps the same thing may have been done in Arkansas. I am not sure but that there may be one or two other instances.

Mr. Brown—I ask whether the preamble introduced from the Committee on the Judiciary does not in so many words assert that the Constitution of Tennessee as it now stands is not only republican in form, but conforms to the Constitution of the United States notwithstanding the fact that it disfranchises the whole of the colored population?

Mr. Trumbull—There is nothing in the preamble about disfranchising the whole colored population.

Mr. Brown—There is an assertion that its Constitution is republican in form.

Mr. Trumbull—There is.

Mr. Brown—Well, I don't believe in that doctrine, and cannot vote for the proposition.

Mr. Trumbull—Well, I am sorry that the Senator from Missouri has placed himself in the position asserting that his own State Government is not republican in form.

Mr. Brown—I do say so.

Mr. Trumbull—Well, I don't know what business he has here if he is not representing a State having a Republican form of Government. This Constitution of Tennessee, appears by a proclamation of Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, was ratified on the 22d of February, 1865 by a very large popular vote. That fact is recited in the preamble and it is not in the House preamble. It is also recited in the preamble that the State of Tennessee has repudiated the rebel debt, has abolished Slavery in the State, has declared the ordinance of secession and the laws under it null and void, all of which facts are omitted from recital in the House preamble.

Mr. Sherman replied to Mr. Trumbull. He could see no necessity for reasserting for the third time a proposition which would be the cause of a veto from the President upon the proposition. As it came from the House the President and Congress could agree.

The morning hour having expired, and the Civil Appropriation Bill being in order, Mr. Trumbull moved to postpone the unfinished business for the purpose of proceeding with the pending resolution.

The yeas and nays were demanded on this, with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Creswell, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Riddle, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—36.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Fessenden, Guthrie, Henderson, McDougall, Morgan and Sumner—8.

So the consideration of the resolution was continued.

After speeches from Messrs. Johnson, Grimes, Henderson, Haine and Hendricks, the question was stated by the Chair to be upon the adoption of the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for the House resolutions.

Several Senators inquired if the vote for the resolution carried the preamble with it.

The Chair replied that it did not; that the question was first on the resolution, afterward on the preamble.

On motion of Mr. Edmonds the resolution of the Judiciary Committee was modified so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the United States do hereby recognize the present Government of Tennessee as the legitimate Government of said State, entitled to all the rights of a State under the Constitution of the United States.

The above was adopted as a substitute for the House resolution by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Guthrie, Harris, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Nesmith, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Riddle, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Yates—24.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Cowan, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Sherman, Sumner, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson—19.

The next question was on adopting the preamble the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for the House preamble.

Mr. Trumbull moved to strike from the preamble the following words: "And whereas, the body of the people of Tennessee have, by a proper spirit of obedience, shown to the satisfaction of Congress, a return of said State to due allegiance to the Government, laws and authority of the United States," and insert in lieu thereof the words "and has done other acts proclaiming and denoting loyalty."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sumner moved to strike out from the third clause, after the word "government," the words "Republican in form and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The question then was upon striking out the House preamble and inserting the Senate preamble as amended in lieu thereof. Disagreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Creswell, Fessenden, Harris, Howard, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—16.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Cowan Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—23.

So the Senate refused to adopt the preamble reported by Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. Sumner moved to add a proviso to the joint resolution, that it shall not take effect, except that within the State there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or any other right, on account of color, &c.

This was disagreed to by yeas 4, nays 34.

Messrs. Brown, Pomeroy, Sumner and Wade voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Doolittle moved to strike out the preamble of the House joint resolution quoted above, and demanded the yeas and nays:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Riddle, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson, Yates—29.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Creswell, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Kirkwood, Lane, Sherman, Sprague, Wade, Williams—11.

The joint resolution was then taken out of the Committee of the Whole into the Senate.

The question was on concurring on the amendment adopted in Committee.

The first vote taken was in agreeing to the substitute for the House resolution. The Senate disagreed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Riddle—11.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Chandler, Clark, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan

Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—31.

This brought the resolution of the House, without its preamble, before the Senate again.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend by striking out all after the word "Union" in the House resolution.

Mr. POMEROY moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the word "Congress," i. e., the following words: "duly elected and qualified upon their taking the oaths required by existing laws."

Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Clark, Conness, Davis, Fessenden, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, McDougal, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Riddle, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Cowan, Cresswell, Doolittle, Edmunds, Grimes, Howard, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Ramsey, Sprague, Williams, Yates—17.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following as a preamble to the resolution, the other proposed preamble having been rejected:

Whereas, The State of Tennessee has, in good faith, by the action of her people, now placed herself in obedience to and harmony with the Constitution, laws and authority of the United States: therefore, &c.

Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out the word "now."

This was disagreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was then rejected, by yeas 13, nays 31.

Mr. TRUMBULL again offered the preamble reported from the Judiciary Committee and rejected in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered the preamble of the House resolution as a substitute for Mr. TRUMBULL's proposition.

This was disagreed to, by yeas 20, nays 24.

Mr. TRUMBULL's preamble was then adopted, by yeas 23, nays 20.

Mr. YATES moved to amend the resolution by adding at its close the words, "Who possess the qualifications required by the article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-seventh Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, and have been duly elected and qualified and taken the oath of office required by existing law."

This was disagreed to by yeas 9, nays 33:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Edmunds, Howard, Lane, Nye, Pomeroy, Sprague, Wade, Yates—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Creswell, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Kirkwood, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Ramsey, Riddle, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson—33.

Mr. COWAN offered as a substitute for the pending joint resolution a resolution of the Senate, declaring the Senators elect from Tennessee entitled to their seats.

Mr. TRUMBULL made a point of order that a simple resolution of the Senate was not in order as a substitute for a joint resolution.

The Chair sustained the point.

Mr. COWAN appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the Senate sustained the Chair.

Mr. NYE offered the following amendment as a substitute for the joint resolution:

"That the people of Tennessee, having organized a Government for that State which is in allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and have given satisfactory evidence of their purpose and ability to maintain the same, and the same requiring the sanction of Congress to its validity, it is hereby ratified, and shall be guaranteed by the United States."

Mr. NYE's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON, at 6 P. M., moved to adjourn. Disagreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend the resolution so as to make it read that the State of Tennessee is entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress duly elected and qualified, upon their taking the oaths of office required by existing laws.

The amendment was disagreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was then read a third time and passed as amended, and it goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

Before taking the final vote Messrs. HENDRICKS, COWAN and DOOLITTLE explained why they should vote for the resolution, although opposed to the preamble. They would do so because of the object sought to be accomplished, not because they indorsed the preamble.

Mr. BROWN said he should vote against it because he believed it to be a surrender of all the principles for which the Republican Party had been contending to admit Tennessee while she denied suffrage to colored citizens.

The result of the final vote on the passage of the resolution was as follows: Yeas 28, nays 4.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Creswell, Doolittle, Edmunds, Foster, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, McDougal Sumner—4.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Kirkwood, Norton, Ramsey, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Wright—16.

The resolution as passed by the Senate is as follows:

Whereas, In the year 1861, the Government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States, and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congress, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas, Said State Government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States; and

Whereas, The people of the said State did, on the 22d day of February, 1865, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a Constitution and Government whereby Slavery was abolished, and the ordinances and laws of secession and debts contracted under the same were declared null and void; and

Whereas, A State Government has been organized under said Constitution which has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and has done other acts proclaiming and denoting loyalty; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former proper practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Senate then at 6:30 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate bill passed June 13, to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers of the navy, with amendments. The first amendment was to strike out the proviso limiting the number of Rear Admirals, and inserting in lieu of it a proviso that nothing in the act shall preclude the promotion of officers for bravery, high qualifications or distinguished conduct. The amendment was agreed to. Also amendments increasing the number of officers to 20 lieutenant commanders, 50 masters and 75 ensigns; providing that volunteer officers attached to vessels at sea or in foreign stations may be appointed to the regular navy, and striking out a sentence that volunteer officers shall hold their positions until their places can be supplied by graduates from the Naval Academy.

THE CASE OF MR. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. SPAULDING called up the resolution of the House directing the Speaker to reprimand Mr. ROUSSEAU for his assault on Mr. GRINNELL. Mr. ROUSSEAU obtained consent to make a personal explanation. He said he felt it his duty to the House and to himself to say a word or two on a matter which had given him so much pain and mortification. He thought members had misunderstood his position, and the feelings and motives which had prompted him. He had sat here and heard himself denounced in a way in which no member should speak of another, and which certainly did not tend to good feeling. He thought that the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GARFIELD) the other day were unfair and unjust toward him, although that gentleman had risen professing friendship to him. It seemed as if both he and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. WILSON) had supposed they were prosecuting a criminal. He thought they should have come here uninfluenced by passion and prejudice.

Mr. STEVENS objected to a criticism of the judgment of the House by a man who was under sentence.

The Speaker ruled that the remarks of the gentleman, stating that the members were influenced by passion were not in order.

Mr. ROUSSEAU professed his readiness, if he had said anything improper, to take it back. All he had said was that members should have come to the consideration of the case unprejudiced and without passion. If that were not so, then he was in error. He appealed to the House if these gentlemen (GARFIELD and WILSON) had not shown far more passion in words and action than he himself had.

Mr. STEVENS again rose and said he must object to criticism on the judgment of the House.

Mr. ROUSSEAU protested that he had not reflected on the judgment of the House. He was simply speaking of the arguments of gentlemen.

The Speaker intimated that it was not in order to impute passion to members of the House.

Mr. ROUSSEAU said that he would take that back. He asked the Speaker whether he would be allowed to say that an effort had been made to create excitement against him by bringing in the circumstance of a fist fight in the same part of the Capitol.

The Speaker replied that the gentleman had already said it.

Mr. ROUSSEAU said that he would then stick to it and not take it back. He went on to say that he was sorry to see an effort to influence members by bringing up in discussion a fist fight which had nothing whatever to do with the case. The House should not have been called upon to listen to things of that sort. His friend from Massachusetts (Mr. BANKS) seemed to have been lying in wait until the close of the argument, and when all reply was cut off, made an appeal against him, such as is rarely heard in a Court of justice, even in cases of the highest crimes known to the law. He thought the House could determine the matter just as well without that appeal as with it. He must say that the proceedings in this case had not been entirely just to him. He would not say it was unfair, because then he would be called to order.

Mr. STEVENS arose and said he must insist that it was out of order to criticise the mode by which the House arrived at its judgment.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, reading from the manual a sentence that no prior determination of the House is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind.

Mr. ROUSSEAU remarked that that was the farthest from his intention.

Mr. STEVENS said there was no mistaking the whole course of the gentleman's argument. He objected to it, and instead of the House being reprimanded, he asked that the respondent be reprimanded according to the order of the House.

Mr. ROUSSEAU protested that he found no fault with the decision of the House, and said he should submit to it like a man as well as he could. He asked whether or no he would be allowed to say that members who were to be his judges had appeared before the Committee and prosecuted the case against him.

The Speaker said he did not think the gentleman had a right to challenge the motives of members.

Mr. ROUSSEAU repeated his assurance that he did not find fault with the decision of the House. He was merely speaking of the manner in which that decision had been brought about. If he was not allowed to do so, then he had nothing to say on the subject.

Mr. BANKS said he did not doubt that the gentleman from Kentucky meant to speak in vindication of himself, and not to impugn the motives of members; but he certainly did that when he spoke of the gentleman from Massachusetts lying in wait for the close of the discussion. That certainly implied a motive which was not creditable, and it was entirely untrue. The member for Massachusetts had spoken because the report of the Committee had been violently assailed. There had been no arrangement and no motive; it was a matter of pure accident.

Mr. GARFIELD, declared that he was entirely unconscious of having used any unfair argument or having been actuated by any unfair motive. It seemed to him, however, that if the whole matter could be reviewed in this way, then the order of the House would be reversed, and he would be reprimanding the House instead of being reprimanded by the House.

The Speaker said he had so decided three times.

Mr. ROUSSEAU said he would be very sorry to abuse the courtesy of the House. He wished, however, to say a word or two to the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Mr. BANKS.) He had said something about the gentleman lying in wait in the argument he made. The gentleman said that he had in that done him injustice, and he would therefore withdraw the remark. It had been asserted against him that he had waited four days before taking redress, and that his anger had had time to cool, but he thought gentlemen would agree with him that no time was long enough for a man to cool when he is defamed and maligned on the records of the nation, when an outrageous assault was committed on his reputation. He had waited for the House to take the matter in its own hands, as he thought it should have done, but he made no complaint against the House for its course on that occasion, nor on the Speaker of the House. The thing had occurred in a few moments, and there had been much excitement and confusion. The injustice which had been done was in not having the matter called up, and the member from Iowa (Mr. GRINNELL) and himself perhaps punished for disrespect to the House.

Mr. BOUTWELL made the point of order that the House had already passed judgment on the remarks made by the gentleman from Iowa, and it was not in order for the gentleman from Kentucky now to criticise the character of those remarks.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. ROUSSEAU went on to say that he had felt aggrieved by the abuse which he had received, and that he had waited for the House to take action in the matter. He had been informed the day after the occurrence that the gentleman from Iowa would tender him a written apology. That caused the delay. He waited from Monday till Thursday, and then, no member having taken any steps to assert the dignity of the House, he thought that he had but one remedy. He was smarting under a grievous wrong, and could not get rid of it without some action on the part of himself or somebody else. He thought the only remedy he had was in his own hands and he resorted to it. But it was the last of his thoughts to offer indignity to the House. He thought he had given to the House evidence of his respect for it and for the law of the land in submitting to the abuse heaped upon him. Words had been spoken of him here to which he could reply in no other way than he had done. He did not believe there was a member on the floor who would have submitted to what he did. He did not think that a member had a sacred constitutional privilege to denounce and defame and slander a brother member on the floor of the House. In conclusion he said he was willing here to submit to the punishment which the House had chosen to inflict on him, but he was unwilling that his constituents should be, in his person, humiliated in that way. He had, therefore, sent to the Governor of Kentucky his resignation, a copy of which he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read.

The resignation having been read, Mr. SPAULDING, the Chairman of the Select Committee on the subject, moved that Mr. ROUSSEAU having resigned his position as a member, he be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

This gave rise to quite a lengthy discussion, participated in by a great many members to the effect of the resignation of Mr. ROUSSEAU. In substracting him from the punishment ordered to be inflicted, Mr. ROUSSEAU himself stating that he did not claim any such effect.

Mr. SPAULDING subsequently modified his resolution, and provided simply that the resignation of Mr. ROUSSEAU be accepted. Finally he withdrew the resolution altogether, and Mr. ALLISON called for the execution of the order of the House.

A motion of Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, to postpone in order to dispense with further proceedings in the matter might be made, was rejected, and Mr. ROUSSEAU was called to the Bar of the House by the Speaker.

Mr. ROUSSEAU walked down through one of the side aisles of the Hall and took a position in the open space in front of the Speaker's chair, when he was addressed by the Speaker as follows:

GEN. ROUSSEAU: The House of Representatives have declared you guilty of a violation of its rights and privileges in a premeditated personal assault upon a member for words spoken in debate. This condemnation they have placed on their journal, and have ordered that you shall be publicly reprimanded by the Speaker at the bar of the House. No words of mine can add to the force of this order, in obedience to which I now pronounce upon its reprimand.

Mr. ROUSSEAU bowed and retired.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CONKLING then offered the following resolution as a question of privilege:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the — day of —, at 12 noon, adjourn their respective Houses until Tuesday, the 2d day of October, 1866, and on that day, unless it be then otherwise ordered by the two Houses, they then further adjourn their two respective Houses until the first day of December, 1866.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table, by 43 to 65, and then the concurrent resolution was agreed to, by 59 to 54.

MR. ROGERS AND THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. ROGERS rose to a question of privilege, and stated that he, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the inquiry as to the complicity of JEFFERSON DAVIS in the assassination of President LINCOLN, had been refused access to the testimony and papers before the Committee, and that he was therefore deprived of all opportunity to form such a judgment in the matter as would enable him to join in the report of the Committee.

Mr. BOUTWELL explained that notwithstanding the efforts of the Committee to keep the testimony and papers secret until a report should be made, some important portions of them had been communicated to and published by the New-York *Herald*. That publication had led the Committee to exercise a closer care over the papers. They had been referred to him (BOUTWELL) as a Sub-Committee, and yesterday he had instructed the Clerk of the Committee to permit Mr. ROGERS to see the papers, but he learned that he (ROGERS) had employed a phonographic reporter to take the extracts from them, and he (BOUTWELL) had taken possession of the papers. He added that the reporter engaged by Mr. ROGRS was a man who had been engaged in editing a rebel paper in Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. ROGERS protested that he knew nothing of that, and he asked the House to let him employ a reporter, either at his own expense or at the expense of the House—the reporter to be sworn to secrecy.

Objection was made.

The Speaker ruled that when papers are in the hands of a Sub-Committee to prepare a report, no other member of the Committee has a right to them until the report is presented to the Committee.

Mr. FINCK said he would advise the member from New-Jersey to resign as a member of that Committee.

Mr. ROGERS said that all he wanted was for the country to know the facts.

TRANSPORTATION FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Mr. SCHENCK, on leave, introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish transportation to discharged soldiers to whom artificial limbs are furnished by the Government.

Read three times and passed.

REBEL FLAGS.

Mr. KETCHUM, on leave, introduced a joint resolution requesting the Secretary of War to transfer from the War Department to the Executive of the several States, for safe keeping, the rebel flags captured by volunteer regiments during the late war, sending to each State the colors captured by the regiments of such State.

Read three times and passed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FRANCIS THOMAS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill making the unlawful tapping of Government water-pipes in the District of Columbia a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Passed.

THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. ROLLINS, from the Committee on Accounts, introduced a bill to equalize the pay of the officers and the employes of the House; to prohibit an allowance of extra compensation and for other purposes. Read twice and recommitted.

PATENTS.

The House took up a bill, reported from the Committee on Patents some time since, to allow JAMES C. COOK to apply to the Commissioner of Patents for an extension of his patent for forming button backs and connecting eyes thereto.

After a statement by Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, the bill was passed.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the House resolution of the 9th of July, transmitting a statement of receipts and expenditures from July 1, 1865, to March 31, 1866, and the estimated statement from March 31 to June 30, 1866. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

SENATE AMENDMENTS.

The House proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of it as follows: Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate bill for bridging the Mississippi; the Senate amendment which provided for a bridge over the river at St. Louis was concurred in; the Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of HELENA C. RANSOM, reducing the appropriation from $500 to $400. Concurred in. The Senate amendment to the House bill to amend the act extending the charter of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad. Concurred in. The Senate amendment to the House bill to establish in the District of Columbia a reform school for boys. Concurred in. The Senate amendment to the House bill to amend 34th section of the Declaration of Rights of the State of Maryland so far as it applies to the District of Columbia. Concurred in. The Senate amendments to the House bill granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada. Pending action on the bill the House at 4:45 P. M. adjourned.

The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, July 21.

The Sheriff of the county forced an entrance into the Capitol yesterday and arrested Capt. HEYDT, one of the officers of the House, who had in custody Mr. MARTIN, an absconding member. Judge FRAZIER discharged Mr. MARTIN from custody, and fined Capt. HEYDT $10 and costs. Much feeling exists relative to this affair, the House considering it an infraction of their rights, and insulting to their dignity.

A Union Convention met at the Capital this afternoon, and after passing resolutions, appointed delegates to the National Union Convention to be held in Philadelphia, and authorized all unconditional Union and loyal Tennesseeans to attend who can make it convenient to be present. Resolutions were passed reflecting severely upon Judge FRAZIER for his action on the matter of the recent arrest.

There was no quorum in the House to-day.

THE DRAMA.

Some Notice of Ristori, the Great Tragedienne, who is about to Visit America.

Foreign Correspondence of the Boston Post.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 27, 1866.

A new star is about to shine upon America in the shape of RISTORI, the tragic actress. In the prime of her powers, in the fullness of mental and bodily vigor, she crosses the Atlantic to test the effect of her genius upon a people to whom she has thus far been unknown. In Europe her success has been triumphant. Wherever she has appeared, crowds have been led captive by the fervor of her passion, the silent eloquence of her gestures, and those accents which lend a new grace to the melodious tongue in which she speaks. Her reception in our country is doubtful. That she will be treated with the respect due to her talents is certain, but that she will be hailed with the enthusiasm which has ever followed her here, I am by no means sure. To appreciate her powers, and still more to enjoy the display of them on the stage, a great degree of mental culture and refinement is needed, especially as they will be more or less hidden in a language with which few of our countrymen are familiar. The mass of the people, intelligent as they are for the most part, will not hear her, and she will probably be received by audiences small and select.

It is now more than ten years since RACHEL, the great rival of RISTORI, landed in New-York, "*ce mortel et dédaigneux New-York*," as it proved to her. Weak, fainting, in truth dying, she sought to snatch a new wreath from the edge of the grave. The boundless ambition which, like the poisoned tunic of Hercules, incessantly devoured her, led her, even while in the embrace of death, to cross the Atlantic, that she might become, as she arrogantly expressed it, "*la souveraine des deux mondes*." Unsated with the applause of Paris, the ovations of St. Petersburg, the enthusiasm of Rome and Madrid, she could not live in peace, nor could she die, so long as there was one more worlds to conquer. She sought the fatal shore, we all know with what result disease completed what lust of power had begun, and the empress of the stage, like the conqueror of old, found death in the midst of her conquests. She died at the age of 37, that year ever fatal to great geniuses, the victim of an all-grasping and unsatisfied ambition. (When was ambition ever satisfied?) Mortified at her ill success in America, uncertain of the future, surfeited even to loathing with the applause which a diseased appetite had yet made necessary to her existence, her last hours were rendered still more distressing by the hatred and envy, which she could not conceal, for the rival whose star already began to dim the brightness of her own.

RISTORI was born at Fruli, near Venice, in the year 1822. Her parents were in humble circumstances, and her early years were spent in poverty and neglect. Both her father and mother belonged to one of those nomadic troupes that ravage the rural towns of Italy. It was their lot, like that of the survivors of FLODDEN FIELD, to bear "from town to town the dismal tale and raise the universal wale" by declaiming the tragic horrors of human woe. Loudly and effectively before sympathizing audiences they nightly tore to tatters the passions of the various heroes of Goldini and ALPIERI, whose hard fate it has thus been not to find repose even in the grave. RISTORI was early familiar with the stage, and in fact from the age of four years assisted her father to the extent of her humble abilities. She profitted by her situation, and so well that when only fourteen she performed with success the part of *Francesca da Rimini*, in the tragedy of "Silvio Pelisco." From that day she devoted herself to tragedy, and her progress was incessant till she in a few years became the great ornament of the Italian stage. In 1846 her accomplishments made so deep an impression upon JULLO DEL GRILLO, son and heir of the Marquis DE CAPRANICA, that he fell deeply in love with her, and offered her marriage. Great was the rage of his father, and furious that of the mother, that he should thus throw himself away upon a strolling actress. It was the old story with the old result. Threats, abuse, banishment, poverty had no effect. A stolen marriage was followed by a reconciliation, and RISTORI was welcomed by her new parents as the Marchesa DEL GRILLO, which is her real name and title to-day. Her reception by the Capranica family took place in 1847, and from this time, of course, they would not for a moment permit her to return to the stage. She retired with her husband to his father's villa and there remained in complete seclusion for nearly two years. Yet, though her happiness was great and her attachment for her relatives profound and sincere, she sadly missed her old way of life. Her early fondness for the stage returned to her with increased vigor. She longed for it with a feeling akin to homesickness. It was natural that in the quiet simplicity of her present existence she should call to mind the popular ovations which she had so often received, the triumphant vivas, the bouquets, the wild excitement. It was natural that she should muse over the days when she had forgotten herself and all the world for the moment in the dispair and madness of Medea and the majestic pride of the Queen of Scots whom no worldly sorrews could abuse.

An opportunity soon offered itself and the claims of misfortune gave her the privilege of again appearing in public. On three successive nights she performed in behalf of a poor theatrical manager named PISENTI, who had been imprisoned for debt. She was received by the people with a welcome so deep and fervent that her greatest admirers were astonished, and confessed that they had not known the strength of her hold upon her countrymen. Never had the power of her genius so deeply affected her hearers or shown so clearly her own passionate love for the profession of her youth. The public admiration carrird everything before it, and her parent's could not longer refuse to yield to the general desire. She returned to the stage and in 1848 appeared at Rome, in the part of Myrrha in Alfiena's tragedy. But hardly had she begun when the revolution of that year broke out, and in the real tragedies of life that soon abounded on every side, the poetical and eloquent woes of Aifieri's heroine were quickly forgotten. The cries of the wounded and dying who had fallen under the French cannonade, the hunger and wretchedness of the sick, and the distress around her in every form could not fail to make a deep impression upon RISTORI's sensitive and charitable heart. She at once left her profession, and joining the Sisters of Charity, went from house to house, and hospital to hospital, during all the rest of the seige, ministering to the various necessities of the people. Her only relief at this time consisted in repeating in her own room passages from her favorite authors. One day she had just finished a superb and passionate declamation from "Medea," when a shell from the French batteries lodged in the apartment. Calmly remarking, "Look at the bouquets they have already begun to throw me," she quitted the house and once more commenced the beneficent labors of the day.

It was not until 1850 that she was able to renew these professional engagements which have continued with such increasing success ever since. Even in Paris the palm which her countrymen awarded her was not refused, and the reception which she met with from that jealous city was flattering in the extreme. RACHEL hated her thoroughly, and did all in her power to show it, which of itself was no small tribute to her abilities. Apart from her wonderful tragic culture and complete understanding of stage effect, the former had all the vices of a mean, and all the deficiencies of a mediocre intellect. But she was endowed with extreme tact and an ambition that overlapped every obstacle. Her very defects of character helped her on, and her pride and her jealousy, her sensuality, her superstition and her avarace all unceasingly led her towards the gaol she had resolved to reach. The love of fame that led her "to scorn delights and live laborious days" was by no means "the last infirmity of noble minds," but the offspring of a hundred degrading passions. Her perseverance was extraordinary, and her knowledge of stage effect equalled that of Lord CHATHAM. The most artificial of artists, she availed herself of every means that she possessed from nature, or that her own matchless ingenuity could devise. Voice, expression, drapery, attitude, everything in short that could be used down to the minutest point, were forced into the service. Her make-up was astonishing in its completeness and irresistible in its general effect. She would play two of her most dissimilar characters on the same evening, and it was almost impossible to believe them to be done by the same person. Of course this was largely caused by her remarkable power of facial expression, but it was no less due to the wonderful development of which a mind naturally of limited ability was capable. Her talents were increased by immense study and the teachings of a most accomplished master. His instructions and her adaptation of them to her own mind produced the results that astonished the world. Every part was classically correct and in the best taste, even to the careful arrangement of every fold of her drapery. In fact, she out-Phedraed Phedra and out-Athalied Athalie. Thus her characters, like the orations of the ancient orators, smelt of the lamp, and we had before us, not Phedra, nor Athalie, but a classic and elegant ideal of each. Her delineations of the outer life of many of the heroines of tragedy, both ancient and modern, fully equalled the conceptions of the ablest and most appreciative minds; but it was impossible to avoid the impression that they were merely the work of a mind wholly artificial and incapable of judging of the real beauties of either of them. For these reasons she made no study of any of SHAKESPEARE'S female characters. She was utterly unable to estimate their broad and deep individuality at its true value, and would have failed had she tried to impersonate them. They didn't have sufficient artifice in their natures for her purpose. She preferred, like the French in general, to stay apart and abuse the original-minded man as too rude and coarse for the present age. This might well be expected from the people who flock to see "La Dame aux Camelias" and "La Biche au Bois."

Compared with the extreme culture of RACHEL, the genius of RISTORI may almost be termed barbarous and untaught, but still it is genius, and the world has stamped it as such. The parts she performs are not so numerous as those which her great antagonist played, nor have they been to all appearance so thoroughly studied, nor has she enjoyed the benefit of the skillful instruction which RACHEL enjoyed, yet it seems to me that the impression they leave upon the mind is fully as strong, though of different quality. It is that of a fervent and impassioned nature which sympathizes fully with the character it represents, and pours forth its whole soul into it with the instincts of a genius untutored to a certain degree, but true to life. She always rises to the level of her part and often forgets herself in it, which RACHEL never did. Yet even when mounting to its height, and "perplexed in the extreme," her passion never manifests itself in ruin, never breaks forth into unseemly and boisterous raving. She ever sways level with the dictates of her own natural inspiration. If I may be allowed to draw an illustration from a material source, RISTORI resembles a mountain cataract, RACHEL an artificial cascade. The former is to the latter what LODORE is to TIVOLI. Each flows on with impetuous and resistless force. Each gathers fresh beauties at every step and charms every soul with its elemental grandeur. We stand entranced in its contemplation and are lost to everything but the scene before us. The influence of each is for the moment the same. It is not until we leave the spot that we reflect that the former comes directly from the hand of nature, while the latter is the work of man, who has added to its attractions a thousand elegant and tasteful features. We then feel that in spite of the fascinations of the latter the effect of the former is more elevating and more lasting, and that it flows from a higher and more vitalizing source.

When speaking of RISTORI as untaught, I did not mean to use the word except in a relative sense as compared with the accomplishments of her rival. She has ever been an ardent and thorough student, and has made the most of her natural advantages, but still she is far from being indebted to these entirely for her success; and certainly her use of external artifice is nothing to that of RACHEL. Her mien is more dignified and her stature more commanding than those of the latter. And not only these, but her customary facial expression, her attitude and her features give her an imposing presence even when off the stage. She would strike any one as a woman of talent who could well afford to scorn the tricks of a theatre. Her gestures are superb. She seems to speak with her arms and hands as much as with her voice. I have often observed a single movement of these electrify a crowded house. A simple expression of her facile features will frequently produce the same result. It is one of those touches of nature that make the whole world kin, and show the deep sympathetic feeling between the actress and her audience. The elocution is admirable, and her flexible and harmonious voice is ever under complete control. Its powers are such as few tragedians have ever possessed. It is like that which the poet has ascribed to Cleopatra: "A lyre of widest range, struck by all passion, glancing from tone to tone, and gliding through all change of liveliest utterances." From her lips "the lofty rhyme" gains new beauties, and it would greatly profit one to hear her were it only to obtain an idea of the wonderful melody of the Italian tongue.

The hardships of RISTORI's early life did not have upon her nature the debasing effect which so deeply tainted RACHEL and belittled her character. She is charitable and benevolent, and her familiarity with the counterfeit woes of the stage has by no means chilled her natural sensibility to human suffering. Her purse has ever been open to the claims of the destitute, and when that was insufficient she has always been prompt to offer the rich resources of her own genius. Her private life is estimable and strictly correct. She has ever been true to her husband, and faithful and affectionate to her children. She is endowed with many of those graces which are the charm of her sex, while in the retirement of their homes. She well deserves, if ever woman did, the popular love and admiration that have thus far been conferred upon her without limit.

Though portraying with great power the characters of *Medea* and *Mirra*, of *Phedra* and *Lady Macbeth*, it is, perhaps, in that of *Mary Stuart—la più misera e la più bella fra le figlie d'Adams*—that she has obtained the greatest success. It is probably in this that she will be most highly appreciated in the United States, and not merely from the natural sympathy that has always been felt for the woes of this hapless Queen, this Empress of sorrow, but from the perfection of her acting. It would be difficult to find in the whole range of tragedy a more complete or a more affecting impersonation than hers. The play in which she appears is an Italian translation of SCHILLER's drama, and she is now peculiarly fitted, both by her age and peculiar expression of countenance, as well as by her talents, to do justice to the poet's creation. Her representation of the popular idea of the Queen of Scots, and also of the attributes of SCHILLER's heroinle, is most happy. I have witnessed her performance of this part repeatedly, both in Italy and Paris, and always with increased admiration for her talents. It is a favorite play with her countrymen, and in some of the scenes they often become almost frantic with excitement. In the famous interview of Mary with Elizabeth, where the humble supliant, scorned, outraged and finally repulsed with insult, at length towers in her wrath and hurls back with pride and bitter sarcasm the taunts that had been thrown at her, when she exclaims, "*Figlia d'Anna Bolena, ereditata l'onesta tu mon has!*" and when, with uncontrolable fury, she crushes her rival with "*Il trous d'Inghilterra è profanato da una bastarda!*" I have seen the whole audience rise in a body, and so deeply moved that the play for some moments could not proceed. Their overwrought feelings at length found an outlet in loud shouts, clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiets and such tumults of applause as are very, very rarely witnessed in any theatre. The rendering of this part alone would suffice to show the power and reality of tragic genius. Our citizens are to be congratulated on the visit of RISTORI to America, both by reason of the great enjoyment they will derive from her acting and from the fact that her character is estimable and pure, and that nothing can be seen at her peformances which can offend the most correct tasto, or the most tastidious morality. It is to be hoped that her journey will be successful, and that she will be welcomed with the attention which she merits.

A.

Death of Two Troy Editors—The Anti-Rent Troubles.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Saturday, July 21, 1866.

Two of the editors attached to the Troy *Times* died in that city last evening. One of them, Mr. ABRAHAM FONDA, associate editor, retired to his room about 11 o'clock, Thursday evening, and at 1:30 o'clock, or 1:45 in the morning, a policeman who was walking by his residence discovered a dark object lying on the sidewalk. Going up to it he discovered the above-named unfortunate man badly injured. Medical assistance was immediately procured, when it was ascertained that two of Mr. FONDA's ribs were broken, as was also one of his wrists; his spine, too, was injured severely and he suffered internally. How he came to fall out of his window, (it is evident that he did,) I am unable to ascertain. He lingered unconscious until last evening, when death put an end to his sufferings.

He had been identified with the Troy Press for many years, and was highly esteemed. He was a ready writer, with a mind stored with useful knowledge, and was an ornament to his profession. Slightly eccentric in his habits, quiet and retiring in his disposition, he had won a host of friends, and his death has caused a vacancy which time alone can fill. The other former *attaché* of the *Times*, to whom we referred as having died, was Hon. JAMES S. THORNE.

He had been connected with the Troy Press for a long time, not necessarily as a means of subsistence or livelihood, but because the life of a city local editor possessed for him a charm which influenced him to accept and hold the position.

He was well known in political circles, his education and knowledge of things generally securing him several appointments of public trust at various times. He represented the First Assembly District of Rensselaer County in the Legislature last Winter, and was Chairman of the Printing Committee. While attending to his duties in that capacity he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in his death at the residence of his father, Dr. THORNE, in Troy, last evening.

The Anti-Rent troubles present nothing startling to-day. The squad from the Tenth Regiment is still at the seat of war. The soldiers have received their supply of water from a spring on the Warner premises, about one hundred feet from the camp. About noon yesterday Deputy Sheriff GILLESPIE discovered a man standing near the well who the previous day had been very boisterous, and threatened to make the boys sick before they went home. His presence at the well was therefore looked upon with suspicion by the Deputy, who immediately called the attention of Sergeant-Major CLARK to his presence, and the latter ordered the man away. He proceeded down the road in the direction of Phelli. A guard was then detailed from Co. A to take charge of the premises. The guard discovered a small package in the well, and on taking it out found that it contained a good-sized piece of castile soap. A further investigation led to the discovery of sugar of lead in the stones around the well. From the color of the water it was evident that a quantity of this deadly poison had been thrown into it. The news soon spread throughout the camp of what had been discovered, producing the greatest excitement among the men. A search was made for the supposed author of this diabolical act, but he could not be found.

The men felt so indignant that some of them threatened to lynch him in case he was captured. The water was drawn off and the well cleaned out today by the troops. Efforts are being made to apprehend the suspected party. Had it not been for Deputy Sheriff GILLESPIE, doubtless, every man in camp would have been poisoned.

The farmers that had gathered in the vicinity of the Warner-place yesterday, withdrew to a barn about a mile from there, where they had a consultation as to the proper course for them to pursue. A committee was selected to procure legal advice from this city, and that committee, it was reported, had been advised by some one whom they had consulted—what lawyer it was is not certainly known—that Col. CHURCH, who is in command of the troops, was wrong, and they were right; and they therefore had determined to continue their resistance to the bitter end, or, at least, some of them had arrived at that conclusion.

A Sun-stroke Preventive.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sad statement of so many cases of sun-stroke in New-York and elsewhere induces me to communicate to you a simple and very efficient means of their prevention, for which a caveat was obtained in 1861. It is as follows: A thick pad of linen is sewed into the top of the hat, so as to form a sort of cushion. This cushion is daily saturated with pure glycerine. The perspiration of the head, instead of wholly evaporating, is absorbed and concentrated in the cushion, which in a short time becomes dripping wet. By the outside heat the water in the cushion is partly evaporated, by which action the head is kept *moist* and *cool*—the very best sun-stroke preventive. Simple as the above may seem, it is capable of saving many lives annually. We also respectfully suggest to the owners of horses to tie a cushion of the above description just between the ears of their horses, as a *positive* sun-stroke preventive. It would but require a public trial to prove the *wonderful* power of this simple device. It has been thoroughly tested for five years. This invention is free to the public.

V. G. B.

INCREASE OF CHOLERA.

The Official and Unofficial Reports Yesterday—Burial Permits.

From early morning until late at night yesterday the police telegraph was burdened with reports of cholera from every quarter of the City; and all day long the Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, and the physicians who are coöperating with the Board of Health, were busied in attending patients and disinfecting premises. Of course many reports of cholera were found, on investigation, to be incorrect; but the average of cases of diarrhoea and cholera morbus that were reported as supposed cholera was smaller than usual, and the number of authenticated cases of cholera of a fearful type far exceeded that of any previous day this season, as may be seen in the following

OFFICIAL BULLETIN,

covering the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

ROBERT MOTT, colored, aged 8 years, No. 2 Mechanics-alley, was taken ill with cholera, and died about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

JULIA MOTT, colored, sister of the above-named, died in the same house with cholera a short time previously. The premises were visited by inspectors, and disinfected.

GEORGINA GETKINS, a native of Germany, aged 31 years, living at No. 58 Baxter-street, was taken sick with diarrhoea July 18. There were symptoms of cholera July 20. Collapse followed at 6 o'clock P. M., and the woman died this morning. The premises were disinfected by order of the Board of Health.

JOHN BRESNAHAN, taken sick, apparently with cholera, about 8 A. M., July 19, at No. 84 Frankfort-street. At last reports the patient was doing well.

WILLIAM BURKE, aged 13, at No. 287 Front-street, was taken ill with cholera, and died at 4 o'clock this morning.

MARY McMAHON, a native of Ireland, aged forty-three years, No. 62 Baxter-street, was taken sick with cholera about 11 P. M., 20th inst. The premises were visited and disinfected.

CHRISTINA BROOKS, a native of Germany, aged twenty-three years, No. 223 Second-street, was taken ill with cholera on the 20th inst. and died at 8 o'clock this morning.

THOMAS MULHAMAN, aged eight years, of No. 7 Jersey-street, taken sick with cholera on the 20th. At nine this morning was in collapse. (Last evening Dr. SMITH thought the patient in a fair way of recovery.)

Mrs. GREEN, colored, No. 6 Jersey-street, sick with cholera. Visited by inspector and premises disinfected. (Mrs. G. died at about 5 P. M.)

JEFFERSON VAN BUSKIRK, a native of New-York, aged 21 years, carpenter, was in collapse at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. (Died at 3 P. M.)

MARY GOLDING, of No. 370 Greenwich-street, top floor (tenement house), was reported sick of cholera. She was employed as a servant in the bakery at No. 368 Greenwich-street, and there taken sick. Removed to No. 370 and there attended by Dr. McCLAY. Dr. POSLEY visited her, and reported that her illness was not cholera.

Mrs. BYRNE, of No. 47 Mott-street, reported on Thursday sick, of cholera, died early on Saturday morning.

THE BROOKLYN BULLETIN

bore the following record for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon; showing that cholera is spreading with great rapidity over the Twelfth Ward cholera field:

MARY FOX, No. 30 King-street, died last evening.

MARY CANNON, in King-street, two doors from the above, died at nine o'clock last evening.

MARY WILLWAY, Walcott-street, is reported in collapse.

J. F. RAPKIE, at the corner of Richard and Dikeman streets, died at one o'clock yesterday afternoon.

CATHARINE McDONOUGH, at corner of Richard and Dikeman streets, became sick July 19. Collapse and death soon followed.

CELIA DAILEY, No. 47 Pacific-street, was taken sick July 10. She may recover.

JOHN FULMAN, Walcott, near Van Brunt, was taken sick yesterday. Will recover.

FRANK SCHAFFMAN, at the corner of Conover and Dikeman streets, was taken sick yesterday and died to-day.

GEOORGE SCHAFFMAN, brother of the above-named, at the same place, died to-day.

MARY GILLWAY, Walcott, near Richard-street, taken last night. She was in collapse to-day.

THE UNOFFICIAL REPORTS.

The Police telegrams and other dispatches which were sent in to the inspectors in charge of Sanitary Superintendent's office, subsequent to the hour of posting the official bulletin, yesterday, were as follows:

Dr. VON KLEEK reported Mr. JOSEPH RUSSELL down with cholera at No. 141 Duane-street. Dr. PAYNE was sent with medicines and disinfectants.

MARY GOLDEN was taken down by supposed cholera at No. 333 Greenwich-street, where she was employed as a servant in a bakery. Her friends removed her to No. 370, (on the top floor of a tenement-house,) and sent for a medical inspector. Dr. POOLER visited her, and reported that hers was not a case of cholera.

Dr. LILLIENTHAL reported several cases of cholera, one of which was mortal, at the intersection of Fifty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue. Dr. PAYNE was sent to apply remedies and disinfectants.

Dr. RAWSON reported that Mr. THOMAS REILLY, of No. 170 East Twenty-eighth-street, was suffering under an attack of cholera yesterday morning. A Sanitary Inspector was sent, but had not returned last evening.

Dr. McCAULEY reported cases of supposed cholera at Nos. 49 and 50 Mott-street; MARY DANIELS having been prostrated on Saturday morning at the former number, and a person whose name has not been made known having died at the latter number. Dr. RANDALL visited the place, and verified the cases as genuine cholera.

Dr. TOONCLIER reported that JAMES HALLIDAY was taken ill of cholera, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at No. 13 Rose-street. Inspector RANDALL saw the patient, and pronounced it a case of cholera morbus.

An infant died of small-pox at No. 32 Cherry-street on Friday night.

Dr. NEALLS reported cholera, yesterday afternoon, at No. 365 Broome-street and at No. 185 Elm-street. Dr. EMERSON went with medicines and disinfectants.

Dr. PAYNE reported a woman sick of cholera at No. 62 Baxter-street.

Dr. KELLY verified three cases of reported cholera at No. 284 Mott-street. Two of the patients were in collapse at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

10:15 P. M.—Dr. NEWMAN, of No. 117 Grand-street, reports that Dr. THOMAS ANDREWS, of Brooklyn, was taken down by cholera in Jackson-street, near Cherry, this evening, and taken to the residence of a friend, at No. 49 Jackson-street.

10:30 P. M.—A case of cholera reported at No. 13 Mott-street; name unknown; no particulars. A Sanitary Inspector was promptly sent with medicines and disinfectants.

6:30 P. M.—Case of cholera, collapsed state, ELIZABETH JONES, No. 161 East Eleventh-street, top floor. Send disinfectants immediately. Per order of D. A. W. MACLAY, Special Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL, 4 P. M.—ANDREW MARTIN, aged 28, native of Ireland, seaman, admitted July 17, from Aspinwall, per steamer *New-York*; at 6 this morning vomiting and purging began; now in collapse. Assistant-Inspector T. H. WHITE has the case in charge.

5 P. M.—There is a genuine case of cholera at No. 170 East Twenty-eighth-street. The patient's name is THOMAS REILLY. He was taken sick at 1 o'clock this morning, and attended by Drs. STEELE and ROSS. Disinfectants were needed immediately.

J. W. McLANE, Inspector.

5:30 P. M.—Disinfectants sent.

2:40 P. M.—Dr. TOONHER reported JAMES HALLIDAY sick, of cholera, at No. 13 Rose-street, in the rear. Inspector RANDALL visited the patient, and pronounced the disease cholera morbus, but supplied disinfectants, as usual. The house is exceedingly filthy.

8 P. M.—MARGARET DESART, of No. 57 Bayard-street, reports AUGUSTE BERTRAM, at same house, sick of supposed cholera. Inspector RANDALL went to investigate the case; but the patient had been taken to a hospital, and he was unable to verify the report.

Cholera is on the increase at both Hart's and Governor's Islands.

Wherever the Sanitary Inspectors went, yesterday, with few exceptions, the abode of the patient was found in a very filthy state, or some intolerable nuisance in the rear yard or elsewhere, beyond the reach of the Health authorities, sent into the patient's nostrils its death-dealing poison. In Jersey-street, for example, there were two deaths of cholera yesterday, and several during the week. Investigation by the Sanitary Inspectors revealed abodes in this street which are unfit for the habitations of swine. At No. 284 Mott-street three cases were reported in a recently imported Irish family. The head of the house, who is a worthy and hearty cartman, ate a substantial breakfast and went out to his work, but at about 10 o'clock he sank under cramps and copious evacuations, and was taken home to die. His eldest son was attacked at about the same hour in the store where he was employed, and when he reached home he found another and younger member of the family also down with it. The Sanitary Superintendent was notified without delay, and Dr. KELLY hastened at once with medicines and disinfectants. He found that the interior of the dwelling, nearly a model in a hygienic point of view; but on searching further for the origin of the cholera here, he discovered a mephitic bone-boiling establishment in the rear, and to this pest-breeder, and perhaps also to the eating of Fourteenth ward meat, the physicians attributed the attack of cholera upon this unfortunate family. In one case only that came to our reporter's knowledge yesterday, were the premises and their surroundings hygienically and unobjectionable.

UNEXPECTED ACTION OF THE BOARD.

Accidentally, last evening, our reporter stumbled upon Capt. LORD's men, and found them serving, upon the proprietors of those bone and fat-boiling establishments which have not arranged their machinery so as to consume the pestilential oders therefrom, peremptory and final orders directing them to draw their fires before 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is probable that this subject engaged the attention of the Board of Health at its secret session on Friday, and that the President of the Board, in ordering the closing of these places, acted under the spur which Inspector MOREAU MORRIS gave him on Thursday, the inspector having at that time returned with his report concerning bone-boiling and fat-melting, showing a state of things which rendered it an imperative duty of the Board of Health either to resign or to risk a hostile encounter with Judge CARDOZO. Capt. LORD's men thought that the orders were withheld until last evening to prevent the posibility of any bone-boiler getting out another injunction. The work has, happily, been done, and on Monday morning, at every offensive and dangerous fat-melting place within the compactly-built parts of the City there will be policemen to prevent the further prosecution of this business.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The death record last week ran up to 1,128, as noted in the Burial Permit Book in the office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics. We transcribe therefrom the number of burial permits daily between 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, the 14th inst., and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as follows:

Sunday, July 15	87	Thursday, July 19	209
Monday, July 16	146	Friday, July 20	122
Tuesday, July 17	155	Saturday, July 21	86
Wednesday, July 18	323		
Total to 3 P. M. yesterday			1,128

The following figures are taken from the books in the Bureau of Vital Statistics from March 5 to June 30, 1866:

Number of marriages recorded	1,971
Number of births	3,914
Number of deaths	7,868
Burial permits issued	4,298
Burial permits issued in transit	590

The following is the weekly record of deaths for four months, ending June 30:

March 5	274	May 5	441
March 10	300	May 12	432
March 17	449	May 19	466
March 24	454	May 26	392
March 31	434	June 2	386
April 7	473	June 9	393
April 14	441	June 16	368
April 21	421	June 23	434
April 28	452	June 30	523
Total			7,508

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR AND THE FLOUR CONTRACTS.—A meeting of the Superintendents of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon at the Alms House in Flatbush, for the purpose of awarding contracts for furnishing flour to the County Institutions. The lowest bidder was Mr. JAMES CORBOY, but Mr. J. T. WILSON attempted to restrain the Superintendents from granting the contract to him, by an injunction granted by Judge GILBERT, of the Supreme Court. It was alleged that WILSON's proposal was some $1,500 lower than that of Mr. CORBOY, and an attempt was made to show some malfeasance in office upon the part of Superintendents DELANY and FURGUSON. But at the meeting yesterday this attempt signally failed, and after a protracted debate, Mr. CORBOY was awarded the contract

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—GEORGE STEVENS and JOHN PARKER, charged with robbing BENJAMIN HARRIS, of Woodstock, Canada West, on the 9th inst., by means of the patent-safe game, were yesterday committed by Justice CORNWELL to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of larceny from the person. The accused were arrested by Sergt. CASLER, of the Fiftieth Police Precinct.

THE EXCISE LAW.—Some thirty arrests were made yesterday and last night by the Police of liquor-dealers who sold without license. It is understood that those who have license will not be interfered with to-day; but it is probable that all dealers will keep closed, the same as heretofore.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—The total number of arrests made by the Police during the past week were 541—the greatest number in the same space of time since the organization of the force.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Judge Robert B. Jones, New-Orleans; Gen. J. H. Ford, Colorado; Gen. Robinson, Washington; Col. Anson Stager, Cleveland; Major.-Gen. Bartlett, Boston, and Hon. E. P. Ross, Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. John S. Mason, U. S. A.; J. Green, U. S. A.; W. Ware, San Francisco; J. W. Cator, Baltimore; W. H. D. Cochran, New-Hampshire; E. Rhoodes, Nevada; N. R. Palmer, Stonington; S. Moss, San Francisc; J. Baum, San Francisco; M. Kerke, Philadelphia, and H. Van Beil, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. G. G. Fogg, Concord; Hon. Mr. Jennings, Washington; P. Ingram, Georgia; Hon. H. King, Washington; Dr. Tobey, Providence; Rev. W. G. Farrington, New-Jersey, and F. W. Streeter, Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

COLLISION IN THE NORTH RIVER—ONE MAN DROWNED.—About 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a serious accident occurred on the North River, when the tugboat *J. H. Stephens* and the *Plow-boy*, of Barnstable, collided off Pier No. 40, causing the steward of the tug, MAURICE RING, colored, to lose his balance, and he was precipitated into the river, being drowned before aid could reach him. The body was not recovered. Deceased was 30 years of age, and resided in Poughkeepsie. No material damage was occasioned to either vessel.

The Cleveland *Herald*, in referring to the Philadelphia National Convention, says: "The great Union Republican Party can have nothing to do with it, though that party, through its Congressional representatives, could have prevented this movement, had they declined the leadership of STEVENS, had they done justice to the loyal men and the loyal sentiment of the Southern States, and had they not shown a disposition to run into the very thing which ruined the Slavery Party, viz.: sectionalism."

When Gen. GREGORY called on a Texas lawyer for a copy of the laws of Texas, the gentleman of the bar opened a drawer and produced a bowie knife of classical dimensions.

The Finger of Scorn

forever points at counterfeiters. They are the meanest of mankind. A swarm of them, stimulated by the unparalleled success of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, are striving to humbug the public with their spurious concoctions. Faugh! What a vile, deleterious odor these mockeries emit. Beware of them.

Night Sweats Cured by
MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC.
Loss of Appetite regained by
MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC.
Depot, No. 487 Broadway. Price $1 per bottle.

Are You Going Out of Town?

If so, don't fail to visit BROOKS' Boot and Shoe Emporium, and provide yourselves with an outfit. Elegant and fashionable Boots and Shoes at the lowest prices, for ladies, gents and children, and No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GREGORY—HAZARD.—In this City, on Friday, July 20, at the residence of and by Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, WILLIAM S. GREGORY, of Corpus Christi, Texas, to Mrs. ROSELLA HAZARD, of California.

MEEKS—FRY.—At the Presbyterian Church, Cherry Valley, Otsego County, on Thursday, July 19, by Rev. Edward P. Gardner, D. HALSTEAD MEEKS, of Jamaica, L. I., to Miss MARY H. FRY, of the former place.

DIED.

BRADFORD.—On Saturday morning, July 21, after a long and painful illness, ANNE BESSON, wife of F. S. Bradford, M. D., of this City.

☞ Philadelphia, Penn., and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

BROWNE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 18, Mrs. LIZZIE BROWNE, relict of B. Frank Browne, in the 42d year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, (Rev. Mr. Paddock's,) on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood. The members of Fortitude Lodge, F. & A. M., and other friends are invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia and Rochester papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—On Friday, July 20, MARGARET ANN, the only daughter of Andrew and Margaret Campbell, aged 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 181 East 9th-st., on Monday at 11 o'clock.

EMLEN.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, July 21, WM. F. EMLEN, aged 78 years.

FLEMING.—On Friday, July 20, MARY ANN, wife of Jos. D. Fleming, in the 36th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of her husband are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 622 3d-av., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

JEROME.—On Thursday evening, July 19, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Geo. H. Middleton, in Syracuse, ISAAC JEROME, aged 82 years.

JACKSON.—On Saturday, July 21, ELIZABETH, only daughter of Hugh B. and Elizabeth J. Jackson, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sabbath) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 106 West 26th-st.

PHELAN.—On Saturday, July 21, BRIDGET PHELAN, daughter of Jeremiah Phelan, No. 164 25th-st., 10th-av., aged 23 years, native of Parish of Aughavoe, Queens County, Ireland.

SOUTHERLAND.—On Saturday morning, July 21, WILLIE CORNELL, infant son of Benj. D. L. and Julia A. Southerland, aged 10 months.

Funeral Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 735 Greenwich-st.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday morning, July 21, ROBERT THOMPSON, only son of John and Maria Taylor, aged 17 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, 4th-st., corner of South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—At New-Brighton, Conn., on Saturday morning, July 21, after a long illness, Mrs. JANE WHEELER, aged 70 years, a native of Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Chapel, this City, at 2 P. M. Monday, July 23. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WOODHULL.—On Monday, July 16, at his residence at Miller's-place, L. I., CALEB S. WOODHULL, aged 74 years.

OFFICIAL.—[Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 18, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at No. 54 Park-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, dark hair and eyes, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: White waist and striped petticoat; appeared to be a German woman.

Also, the body of an unknown man was found at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, aged about twenty years, stout built, brown curly hair, gray eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet nine inches high, red moustache, dressed as follows: Kosuth hat, dark muslin coat, dark vest, dark mixed pants, good boots, no socks or stockings.

Also, the body of an unknown man was found in Fourteenth-street, and brought to St. Vincent Hospital, aged about forty years, stout built, whiskers all around of new growth, longest on the chin, good teeth, full face, five feet seven inches high, thick cloth coat much worn, woolen shirt and drawers, blue necktie; had valise with him.

Also, the body of an unknown man was brought to the New-York Hospital, aged about sixty years, stout built, brown hair, and bald on the top of his head, red side whiskers, supposed to be an emigrant.

Also, the body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, aged about thirty-five years, slim built, dark brown hair, five feet ten inches high, red whiskers all around his face, light moustache, regular features; clothes to be seen at New-York Hospital.

Also, the body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, aged about thirty-five years, medium built, dark brown hair, mixed with gray, no whiskers, good teeth, full face, five feet eight inches high; clothes at Hospital.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 61.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of Forty-second-street, North River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair, plaited on side of face, good teeth, full face, five feet seven inches high, dressed as follows: White chemise, dark sack, dark woolen petticoat, garter round left leg; been in water several days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 62.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 11 North River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair, full face, in a nude state.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office. No. 4 Centre-street.

R. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 63.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 20, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 34 East River, aged about thirty years, stout built, light brown hair, sandy whiskers under the chin, full face; been in the water several days; dressed as follows: black coat, gray pants, good boots. Death by suicide.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 64.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 13, East River, aged about thirty years, five feet nine inches high; been in the water about a week; dressed as follows: gray pants, good boots, red flannel shirt, pearl buttons, gray suspenders.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 65.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 21, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of West Eighteenth-street, aged about fifty years, light built, long dark brown hair, bald on top of the head; dressed as follows: flat hat, gray sack coat, gray vest, purple woolen shirt, checked gray pants, shoes, gray woolen socks or stockings; been in the water about two days; found on the person the following articles: tailor's shears, thimble, wax, thread and chalk.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 66.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, North River, aged about twenty-five years, medium built, light hair, light eyes; dressed as follows: no hat, black frock coat and vest, mixed woolen pants, good boots, white stockings; supposed to be an emigrant, William Ende.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, 26TH-ST., EAST RIVER, July 21, 1866.

The body of an unknown man (white) was received at the Morgue this day, age about 50 years; height 5 feet 9 inches; jet black hair; bald on forehead and crown of head; dark eyes; dressed as follows: dark coat, turned partially green; grey pants, much worn; dark cross-bar vest; white drawers; blue woolen socks, with white tops; purple plaid under-shirt; round-top felt hat and brogans.

JOHN H. MANAHAN, Warden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, OR "SIGNS OF CHARACTER."—1,000 Illustrations; entertaining, instructive and amusing. Ladies enjoy it. All should read it. Newsmen and booksellers have it, or will get it. Plain, $5; morocco, marbled edges, $8; morocco, full gilt, elegant, $10. Suitable for a present. Please address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

JENKINS' COMPOUND MEDICATED FRUIT.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.

For dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion and liver complaints. Purely a vegetable preparation. Depot No. 160 Franklin-st. Sold by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel; Jenkins & Babcock, No. 47 Dey-st.; Helmbold, No. 594 Broadway, next to the Metropolitan; Delluc & Co., No. 6 5 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., No. 399 Broadway; T. H. Sayre, corner 6th-av. and 48th-st., and others.

THE STAR MEDICAL POWDER CO.

Manufacture and sell the McKINLEY POWDER, for the speedy and certain cure of ulcers of the throat and nose, elongated palate, swelling of the tonsils, cough, colds, quinsey, hoarseness, diphtheria, clergyman's sore throat, catarrh of the nose and bronchitis. See circular, containing certificates from Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson, Peterson & Co., wholesale druggists, Louisville, Ky.; D. M. Hildreth, one of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel; Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden, widow of Hon. John C. Crittenden, and others. Office, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

ORIENTAL BATHS,
Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av.
PLAIN, VAPOR, ELECTRIC AND MEDICATED BATHS.
Accommodations for ladies and gentlemen all times. Open Sundays till 12 M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. VERRANUS MORSE, M. D., will by request repeat his essay on *What means shall be employed for the improvement of the social condition of young men?* All young men are invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

SWEDISH CHURCH—PROFESSOR HASSELQUIST, President of the Augustina Lutheran Synod in the West, will preach THIS MORNING, at 10½, in the Swedish language, in the new Swedish Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolphus, in 22d-st., near 3d-av. All Scandinavians are cordially invited to listen to the discourses of this celebrated divine, who can only remain a few days in the City.

52D-ST. BAPTIST CHAPEL—THE HALL, southwest corner 52d-st. and 3d-av. has been neatly fitted up for public worship by a newly organized Baptist congregation, under the charge of Rev. JOHN STANFORD HOLME. Preaching on Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture on Tuesday, and prayer-meeting on Friday evening, at 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., will preach in this church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) 22d inst. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock in the evening. This church will be opened for divine service through the Summer under the direction of the Session.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 30 East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening services to be followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av., on SABBATH, 22d. (last before vacation.) Rev. WM. H. SWARTZ preaches three times. Subjects—Morning: *Everlasting Dominion.* 3 P. M.: *End of the Papacy; the End of Mortal Ages at Hand.* The people of New-York invited to hear. Seats free.

UNIVERSALISM IN HARLEM AND VICINITY.—All persons favorable to the establishment of a Universalist Society and Sunday-school in Harlem are invited to meet at Mr. THOMAS WILSON's, No. 12 West 129th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, July 26, at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 22d inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 7½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; also corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 37 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ON 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., will remain open during the Summer. Rev. Professor GREEN, of Princeton, will preach on the next SABBATH, July 22, and on four next succeeding SABBATHS. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE IN COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES, TO-MORROW: Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., 10½ A. M., 4 and 7½ P. M.; 48th-st., near 5th-av., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY, Rev. FOSTER ELY will preach at 7½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the afternoon service for deaf mutes.

REV. THOMAS C. BENNING, FORMERLY a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, discourses before First Spiritualist Society at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Clairvoyance.* Public invited.

REV. DR. DEEMS, THE EDITOR OF the New-York *Watchman*, is announced to preach in the Chapel of the University of New-York, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, 22d inst. Services to begin at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at the chapel, Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 4 P. M., and in the church on Broome-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MISS ELLA VANWIE WILL GIVE SEANCES AND CIRCLES, SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M., at No. 814 Broadway; seats free. Also every evening this week. No stranger admitted until further notice.

REV. DR. FREELAND WILL PREACH in Westminster Church, in 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, July 22, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) opposite the Academy of Music, East 14th-st. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. R. J. QUENNELL, Rector, will preach morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE NAIL IN A SURE PLACE.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Eliakim as a Type now Fulfilled*—Isa. xxii. 15-25.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner of Scammel, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector. Sunday services at 10½ A. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

THE SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, holds divine service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and 6th-av. All are invited.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—IN WEST 33d-st. Preaching on SUNDAY, July 22, by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH—Corner 6th-av. and 34th-st. Rev. Dr. HATFIELD will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

B. W. WILLIAMS, SEXTON OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH AND UNDERTAKER, No. 276 6th-av.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Corporations of Brooklyn—Amusement Returns.

The following official statement of the returns made by the banks, insurance and railway companies and places of amusement in the City of Brooklyn will be found interesting to stockholders and the public generally:

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, (NATIONAL BANK.)

	Taxable Capital.	Amount of Deposits.	Circulation.
January	——	——	$94,353 00
February	——	——	90,004 00
March	——	——	86,511 00

LONG ISLAND BANK.

January	$238,000 00	$722,150 00	$12,391 00
February	332,000 00	716,566 00	12,231 00
March	328,000 00	675,562 00	12,061 00
April	238,000 00	691,609 00	11,814 00
May	228,000 00	822,361 00	11,504 00

MECHANICS' BANK.

January	$633,000 00	$1,112,921 00	$63,388 16
February	623,000 00	1,206,086 00	67,008 22
March	633,000 00	1,227,864 60	65,855 74
April	500,000 00	1,239,458 63	62,493 00
May	500,000 00	1,313,773 81	60,651 32

NASSAU BANK.

January	——	——	$50,182 00
February	——	——	44,058 00
March	——	——	41,231 00
April	——	——	88,596 00

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY BANK.

January	——	——	$164,891 00
February	——	——	156,369 00
March	——	——	158,629 00
April	——	——	146,660 00

ATLANTIC BANK (NATIONAL BANK.)

January	——	——	$115,728 00
February	——	——	92,181 00
March	——	——	79,465 00
April	——	——	66,960 00
May	——	——	60,514 00

BROOKLYN BANK.

January	$245,000 00	$748,632 00	$91,791 00
February	245,000 00	751,290 00	85,136 00
March	245,000 00	729,475 00	83,234 00
April	245,000 00	797,370 00	81,152 00
May	245,000 00	877,670 00	76,335 00

CENTRAL BANK.

January	$178,234 44	$403,039 36	$7,032 90
February	182,903 11	525,393 53	7,187 65
March	187,194 01	537,669 05	6,869 00
April	191,172 24	364,210 82	7,206 85
May	191,118 38	343,889 10	6,160 89

CITY BANK (NATIONAL BANK.)

January	——	——	$111,860 00
February	——	——	113,830 00
March	——	——	116,407 00
April	——	——	116,236 00
May	——	——	108,853 00

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK.

January	3,065,367 10	5,336,845 10	——
February	3,136,575 10	5,428,053 19	——
March	3,098,011 31	5,359,489 31	——
April	3,093,195 02	5,384,573 02	——
May	3,049,574 02	5,341,652 00	——

DIME SAVINGS BANK.

January	1,316,399 00	187,696 86	——
February	1,404,583 00	221,174 00	——
March	1,348,438 00	234,821 00	——
April	1,426,190 00	247,013 19	——

BROOKLYN SAVINGS' BANK.

January	——	4,877,253 40	——
February	——	4,884,991 08	——
March	——	4,782,637 30	——
April	——	4,584,946 81	——

EAST BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

January	——	138,643 00	——
February	——	146,825 00	——
March	——	145,618 00	——
April	——	151,973 00	——

EMIGRANT SAVINGS BANK.

January	——	48,897 48	——
February	——	48,736 12	——
March	——	49,474 26	——

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following are the returns of the Insurance Companies in the months named:

Companies.	Amount Insured.	Premiums.
Firemen's Trust, April	$1,006,287 35	4,284 93
Montauk, May	1,683,697 00	8,545 72
Brooklyn, May	2,846,435 00	12,264 00
Kings County, March	580,600 00	4,187 99
Lafayette, April		7,866 29
Phenix, March	7,300,600 00	136,423 00
Long Island, April	915,825 00	4,107 00
Mechanics', April	945,000 00	6,249 00
Nassau, April	983,655 00	3,407 00
Williamsburgh City, April	1,565,612 00	6,812 21

THEATRES, &C.—HOOLEY'S.

January	$3,285	April	$3,587
February	3,670	May	3,284
March	3,817	June	2,712

PARK THEATRE.

January	$7,811	March	$7,220
February	6,798	April	5,952

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Maretzek — February season	$7,237	C. W. Tayleure, February	$2,355
Gabriel Harrison, three nights	5,110	H. L. Bateman	1,667
		Leonard Grover	1,579

HOWE'S CIRCUS.

April $6,032

ATHENÆUM.

Robert Heller $1,500

SEAVER'S OPERA HOUSE.

March $3,621

RAILROADS—BROOKLYN AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.

January	$10,421	March	$12,101
February	10,357	April	13,946

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

January	$78,522	March	$77,948
February	69,560	April	84,258

BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTOWN RAILROAD.

January	$8,789	March	$8,893
February	1,890	April	9,533

The National Guard.

The movements in the National Guard still remain in *statu quo*. No important movements are announced, and there is no doubt that the present state of inactivity will continue until September. The armories are nearly all shut up, and the members are employing their leisure hours by drumming up recruits, with fair success. It is to be hoped that all of our leading regiments will be able to commence the regular Winter course of drills with full ranks.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT COLONELCY.

In accordance with special orders No. 222, issued from General Headquarters State of New-York, dated July, the appeal from the decision and order of Col. L. BURGER, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, National Guard, affirming the election proceedings in the Sixth Regiment, National Guard, held on the 19th day of April, 1866, at which JOEL W. MASON was duly declared Colonel of said regiment, is hereby dismissed, and the said election proceedings and the said Brigade Order affirming the same are hereby in all things affirmed. Col. MASON has, therefore, assumed command of his regiment.

ELECTION OF A BRIGADIER FOR THE SECOND BRIGADE.

Major Gen. CHARLES A. SANDFORD, commanding the First Division has issued an order, dated July 13, stating that in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 223, from General Headquarters and the Military laws of the State, an election will be held to fill the office of Brigadier General of the Second Brigade of this Division, which has become vacant by the resignation of Brig. Gen. YATES. The election will be held at the Armory of the Twelfth Regiment, in Fourth-street, near Broadway, on Monday, the 30th. day of July, instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. Col. LOUIS BURGER, commanding the Brigade, will cause this order to be served, by an officer of the Brigade Staff, upon each of the field officers of the Brigade, within six days from the date of this order, and a return of such service to be made to the Major General commanding. As was to be expected, considerable rivalry exists among the several Colonels holding commands in the Second Brigade. Prominent among the candidates already offering we hear of Col. WARD, (of the Twelfth), and Col. BURGER, (of the Fifth), who now commands the Brigade *ad interim*. Col. CONKLING is also spoken of as a probable candidate for the single star. From present indications, however, it is safe to predict that Col. BURGER will receive a majority of the votes cast, although it will be a very close race between him and Col. WARD. In either case it does not matter who wins the election, as both officers are capable of filling the position with credit to themselves and benefit to the command. No doubt seems to exist among the members of the Fifth and Twelfth Regiments that one command or the other is destined to lose its present chief officer.

The Weather.

The week which commenced with heat of which the tropics need not have been ashamed terminated in a dark, damp, cool day—so cool by comparison with the preceding excessive heat that windows and doors were closed, light overcoats were brought out, and people actually began to think once more of furs and fires. Probably no Summer for many years past has shown such extremes of temperature as this. We have repeatedly had it so cold that extra clothing has been necessary, and how hot it has been we need not remind our readers:

We give below the thermometrical record for the past week:

	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
July 15	76	88	91	89
July 16	89	94	95	91
July 17	82	96	97	95
July 18	77	94	98	87
July 19	74	82	82	80
July 20	73	82	79	72
July 21	65	72	70	70

Important to Physicians and Others.

The Sanitary Committee of the Metropolitan Board of Health have approved the following, and will immediately forward it, in circular form, to every physician in the city:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 Mott-street, New-York, July 20, 1866.

The Metropolitan Sanitary Code requires that cases of cholera, typhus and typhoid fevers, yellow-fever and small-pox within the Metropolitan District, shall be immediately reported to the Board of Health by the physician in attendance, and if in hotels, boarding-houses, public institutions, or on shipboard, then also by the person in charge of said public places.

Please make out your reports and send the same to this office by post or messenger, the day of your first visit to the patient. In all cases of cholera, typhus, or small-pox, the Board of Health particularly desires that the physician in attendance should at once advise the observance of precautionary measures and the prompt use of disinfectants as usually directed by the Board, viz.: that all clothing and cloths exposed to the patient should be boiled, that free ventilation be secured throughout the house, and, as regards cholera, that special care be taken to disinfect the vessel, water-closets and privies into which the evacuations from the sick are thrown. Printed cards, giving particular directions concerning disinfectants, &c., are furnished at all the offices of the Board.

THE PORTLATD SUFFERERS.

Contributions of the Banks—The Fund Now Amounts to $132,100.

The General Committee of Citizens (at least two or three members of it) met in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Mr. R. P. BUCK in the chair.

Mr. BUCK, on behalf of the Produce Exchange Committee, transferred $7,081, which was the amount collected by that Committee.

Mr. FOGG, of the Committee on Banks, reported that he had succeeded in inducing the banks to subscribe $12,000, and that amount would be handed to the Treasurer as soon as possible.

CONTRIBUTIONS SINCE LAST REPORT.

Contributions to the Portland Fund received by A. A. Low, Treasurer:

Previously acknowledged	$75,238	Wm. B. Bradbury	$25
M. W. L.	10	Robert H. Berdell	100
Cash, C. L. D.	20	Dr. Delafield	50
Cash, G. S. O.	50	Kiggins, Tooker & Co.	25
Frank Squire	25	Bedford-street M. E. Church collection	133
John Davol & Son	100	Produce Exchange Fund, already acknowledged through the newspapers, transferred to R. P. Buck, Esq., Treas.	7,081
Shaw & Coffin	50	W. P. H.	10
S. R. Weeks	5	C. F. Dambmann & Co.	200
Harms & Weichman	30	George T. Knapp	10
R. Van Pelt	50		
DeWitt C. Kellinger, through N.Y. *Times*	50		
Seth F. Kelley, Carmel, Putnam Co.	100		
Total			$83,262
Amount for the day exclusive of the Produce Exchange transfer			$943 10
Total Citizens' Fund			$76,181 35

CONTRIBUTIONS RECAPITULATED.

Citizens' Committee at Chamber of Commerce	$76,181	Open Board	3,000
Brooklyn	14,000	Gold Exchange	3,000
Mayor's Office	2,592	Watchmakers and Jewelers	2,605
Saxton & Raymond's	5,600	Petroleum Board	1,000
Board of Brokers	3,000	Banks	12,000
Erie Basin Dry Dock Workmen	191	Produce Exchange	7,081
Thistle Society	$150	Archbishop McCloskey and Clergy	1,700
Total			$132,100

Persons desirous of contributing may send their money to Mr. A. A. LOW, No. 31 Burling-slip, or to the Chamber of Commerce, or to the Mayor's office.

REBUILDING IN PORTLAND.

The work of restoration has commenced in various directions, and several blocks of brick buildings have already reached the third story. No time is being lost.

ACTION IN JERSEY CITY.

The Committee appointed at the recent meeting in Jersey City to procure subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the great fire in Portland, will meet at the City Hall on Monday evening, 23d inst., to make a report.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

COL. GOODWIN IN TROUBLE.

On Friday evening, Sergeant GARLAND, of the Court Squad, arrested the notorious charlrtan, "Col." RICHARD D. GOODWIN, on a bench warrant issued by Justice DODGE, and the prisoner was locked up all night. The charge on which GOODWIN was arrested is thus set forth by Sergeant GARLAND in his regular report to the Superintendent of Police:

"The defendant in this matter (GOODWIN) is the same person who has recently become notorious through his connection with a woman in giving spiritual demonstrations at No. 814 Broadway. He goes by the name of 'Col. GOODWIN,' and styles himself a lecturer. The complainant seems to be an honest and respectable man, and from his statement in his affidavit, GOODWIN was very abusive to him and advanced toward him in a threatening manner, presenting at him a pistol capped and cocked, and threatened to shoot him. GOODWIN is undoubtedly a 'confidence man,' and possesses a coolness and effrontery that is truly refreshing at this season of the year."

When the prisoner was brought into Court, yesterday morning, he presented a most woful appearance, seeming to have enjoyed a poor night's rest. On being arraigned, he demanded an examination, which was set down for 2 P. M., he being compelled to remain in custody of an officer until that hour. When the case came up again, Mr. WM. T. MILLS, of No. 7 West Eleventh-street, made the complaint, stating that on Friday last he called on GOODWIN to collect a bill, when the "Colonel" abused him most shamefully, and finally drew a pistol and threatened to shot him. Two or three witnesses were called to prove these allegations. After which GOODWIN was allowed to offer a defence. He called upon Miss ELLA VAN WIE and one or two others, but failed to prove any mitigating circumstances, when finding the case a hopeless one, he had recourse to one of his peculiarly rambling and insolent speeches, in which he mingled blasphemy with high-sounding and unmeaning sentences. He was, however, cut short by the Justice, who ordered him to find bail in the sum of $1,000 for his future good behavior for the period of six months. As GOODWIN had no bail present he was permitted to send for it, but when the Court closed for the day, bail had not yet appeared, the "Colonel" was marched down to a cell. He will no doubt be sent to the Island in default of bail. GOODWIN gives his age at 49, his nativity as United States, and his business as a "lecturer."

GRAND LARCENY.

WM. O'BRIEN, of No. 310 West Thirty-eighth-street, made affidavit yesterday that on the night of the 15th inst., he was in company with CATHARINE MULLEN, otherwise called "Griffin;" that he had in his possession at that time the sum of $200 in United States Treasury notes, and that the next morning he missed said money. He accused CATHARINE of the theft, and she admitted the fact, handing him back the sum of $137, saying she had spent the balance. Not being entirely satisfied with this rendering of the case, Mr. O'BRIEN caused the "Griffin's" arrest yesterday morning, and she was held for trial in default of bail in the sum of $1,000.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.

On the 13th inst. the premises No. 314 Grand-street, occupied by THOS. BROWN as a tailoring shop, was entered by sneak thieves, and about $500 worth of cloth carried off. Yesterday Sergt. DAVENPORT, of the Tenth Precinct, succeeded in recovering about $136 worth of the stolen cloth, finding it in the possession of SMITH COHEN, of No. 520 Third-avenue, who was arrested. As he could give no satisfactory account of the manner of manner of obtaining possession, COHEN was held to bail for examination.

A RECEIVER ARRESTED.

PHILIP HESS, of No. 344 East Houston-street, where he keeps a boot and shoe store, lost on Friday a bag of gaiter shoes valued at $79. During that same day Detective SHANGLE, of the Eleventh Precinct, learned that a bag similar to the one stolen from Mr. HESS had been carried into the boot and shoe store of SOLOMON WEATHEIMER, of No. 195 Sixth-street. On inquiring, the proprietor denied all knowledge of such a bag, but on the officer proceeding to search the premises he succeeded in finding the bag of gaiters, which was subsequently identified by HESS as his property. WEATHEIMER was arrested and required to find bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge of having received stolen goods. The thieves have not yet been arrested. The prisoner is 40 years of age and a native of Germany.

ATTEMPT AT LARCENY.

MAX KRESS, of No. 23 Spring-street, made oath yesterday morning, charging a young man named GERSTER SHELLENBERG with having attempted to carry away a quantity of cigars from the store of THEODORE FRANK, No. 205 Bowery, on Friday evening. KRESS testified that he was under a table where the cigars were kewt, and that he saw the prisoner walk into the room and lay his hands on the cigars. He gave the alarm to Mr. FRANK, who was in the yard, and SHELLENBERG was arrested. The prisoner was committed for trial without bail.

A PORTER-HOUSE ROW.

A few nights since an affray took place in the liquor-store of MILES MCCULLOCH, No. 143 Broome-street. PATRICK GILLEN, the barkeeper, made a statement yesterday to the effect that Officer O'BRIEN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, with two others in citizen's attire, went into the above store about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and had something to drink. After they had remained there a short time the officer asked the barkeeper privately if he would allow him to have a roll on the bagatelle-table and drinks for the party until the next time he came round. The bar-keeper said "Yes." Subsequent to this conversation the officer took a stick off the casks and going inside the counter called the bar-keeper by an offensive name, when the latter thinking he was only joking, laid his hand on his shoulder, when the officer grappled with him and caught him, as alleged, by the cheek with his teeth, taking the piece entirely out. The bartender then rushed on the officer, knocking him down. The other occupants of the room ultimately separated them. The officer then drew a revolver from his pocket and discharged it at the barkeeper, the bullet flying wide of its mark and lodged in a brandy cask. As soon as the party went away, the barkeeper hastened to the station house and returned with him to the store and took a full statement of facts. The officer's cap, forgotten in the struggle, was also given to him. No decision was rendered by the Court.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.

Officer CROOK, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested WILLIAM BUTLER on a charge of larceny preferred by JAMES WHITE, residing at No. 25 East Broadway, who stated that on the 25th of April last the prisoner and two other men engaged apartments in his house, and while occupying them a trunk owned by JOHN RYAN was broken open and robbed of a quantity of clothing valued at $45. The accused was held for examination.

ROBBED IN A CITY RAILROAD CAR.

JOHN E. MERRILL, of No. 1 Broadway, while riding in a West-street car, on Wenneaday, was surrounded by three men, one of whom kept continually poking a crumpled newspaper in his face. Not suspecting anything, Mr. MERRILL pushed the men aside, and soon after left the car, when he discovered that he had been robbed of a diamond breastpin valued at four hundred dollars. Yesterday afternoon, Detectives MACDOUGALL and GIBBONS arrested a well-known pickpocket, named WALTER BROWN, who, on being confronted with Mr. MERRILL, was fully identified as the man who had used the newspaper with such good effect. An affidavit was made against the prisoner, charging him with the theft, and he was committed to trial without bail. BROWN is a native of Connecticut, and 22 years of age.

GOLD COIN LARCENY.

Detective DOYLE, of the First Precinct, arrested HUGH J. SAYDEN and WM. SHAUGHNESSY on a charge of having stolen, on the 12th inst., $100 in gold coin from GEO. REIFFENSTEIN, a broker of No. 3 South-William-street. Both the prisoners were, until lately, in his employ. When arrested SAYDEN confessed that his confederate had committed the theft, and had given him $30 of the money. They were both committed to answer the charge in default of $1,000 bail.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE ON THE EAST RIVER.

On Friday evening, JOHN WHALEN, *alias* "Jack Shelly, a notorious character, and JOHN KEHOE and another man, whose name is unknown, invited MARGARET BROWN and two other young women to take a row on the East River in a small boat. After going up the river three or four miles, WHALEN committed an indecent assault on MARGARET BROWN, and despite her cries and struggles, succeeded in outraging her person, while the other men managed the boat. The three girls were then permitted to go ashore. On reaching home, MARGARET made a complaint to Officer DUSEY, of the Fourth Precinct, and he succeeded in arresting both WHALEN and KEHOE, and they were held for trial yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail. The complainant and her companions were held as witnesses. WHALEN is 12 years of age, and lives on the corner of Water and Rutgers-streets. KEHOE resides at No. 148 Cherry-Street, and is 21 years of age. They both denied the charge.

BONDED WAREHOUSE BURGLARS.

Detectives GOLDEN and FURLEY arrested JAMES SCANLAN, JAMES JONES, JAMES MCCAULEY, and AARON SEAMAN, on suspicion that they were concerned in several bonded warehouse robberies a few weeks since a case of velvets, valued at 3,000, was carried off from the Cunard warehouse in Jersey City, and the detectives, acting on information received, arrested LEAMAN, who, after some hesitation, confessed that the other three prisoners had committed the robbery and had engaged him to dispose of the plunder. He also stated that they had robbed the United States bonded warehouse, No. 351 Greenwich-street, on the night of the 14th inst., and had brought him samples of sixteen pieces of silk and eight pieces of velvet, valued at over $6,000. Messrs. EDMUND YARD & Co., of No. 140 Duane-street, and Messrs. DAUFMATN & Co., doing business in Park-place, claimed the samples of goods found in possession of the prisoners, but they were not able to positively identify them. In this emergency the Justice remanded the accused for examination.

The Excise Law.

Since Judge CARDOZA announced his decision respecting the liquor injunctions, everything has been profoundly quiet at the office of the Excise Board, and the officers there have had ample time to post their books. Occasionally a vender, to whom the Board long ago granted a license, has straggled in with a modest $100, and rarely, a $250 customer has appeared and taken out his papers. The last of these was a Beekman-street vender, who said that, having satisfied himself that the Excise Board would win in the end, he had thought it best to get on the safe side and avoid possible difficulty.

To-day the Police are to enforce the law in Richmond, Kings and Queens Counties, in obedience to the following order, which was promulgated yesterday by the Superintendent of Police, and sent to the Captains of the various precincts in those counties:

Capt. Smith, Forty-first Precinct:

The Supreme Court, in Chambers, of the Second Judicial District, on the hearing of two several writs of *habeas corpus* for the release of KETCHUM and DE VAUCEE, who were under arrest for selling "strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer" without license from the Metropolitan Board of Excise, remanded the prisoners to custody, and decided, two Justices concurring, that the act of April 14, 1866, being chapter 578, is constitutional and in full force, so far as was submitted to the Court on the question involved.

It, therefore, devolves on every member of the Metropolitan Police force, whose sphere of duty is within the limits of the Second Judicial District and of the Metropolitan Excise District therein, to enforce so much of the law referred to as prohibits the sale of certain liquors without license.

You are, therefore, ordered to arrest any or all persons who may be found, within the limits above designated, acting in violation of the third section of the Metropolitan Excise Law.

A special force is to be detailed to Coney Island. On Staten Island Capt. HOLBROOK expects to have a lively time, his impression being that the Justices will release the dealers as often as he may arrest them.

The Quickest Passage to Europe.

Some disputes having lately arisen as to which of the various European lines of steamers has made the quickest passage to Europe, we give below the logs of the *Scotia* and *City of Paris* on their last trips to Queenstown, which are the fastest yet made:

SCOTIA.

June 27, 1866—3 P. M., sailed from New-York.
June 28—Distance 270 miles from Sandy Hook.
June 29—Distance 350 miles.
June 30—Distance 345 miles.
July 1—Distance 326 miles.
July 2—Distance 344 miles.
July 3—Distance 346 miles.
July 4—Distance 340 miles.
July 5—Distance 350 miles.
July 5—At 10 A. M. arrived at Queenstown.
Apparent time, 8 days and 7 hours.
Less difference in time, 4 days and 30 minutes.
Mean time, 8 days, 2 hours and 30 minutes.

This is four hours faster than any previous trip of the *Scotia*, and ten hours faster than the quickest trip of the *City of Paris*.

Distance run, 2,859 miles.
Average speed, 14¾ miles per hour.

CITY OF PARIS.

June 23, 1866—Moon—received mail and proceeded.
June 24—Distance run 290 miles from Sandy Hook.
June 25—Distance run 302 miles.
June 26—Distance run 334 miles.
June 27—Distance run 322 miles.
June 28—Distance run 325 miles.
June 29—Distance run 327 miles.
June 30—Distance run 324 miles.
July 1—Distance run 340 miles.
July 3—5 A. M., arrived at Queenstown.
Apparent time 8 days and 17 hours; less difference 4 hours and 30 minutes; mean time 8 days, 12 hours 39 minutes.
Distance run 2,819 miles.
Average speed 13¾ miles per hour.

Closing of Grammar School No. 52, at Fort Washington.

On Friday evening the closing exercises of the term of Grammar School No. 52, at Tubby Hook, under the principalship of Mr. GILLESPIE MILLER and vice-principalship of Miss PARR, took place in presence of a large and select audience. Among the gentlemen who attended were Messrs. ELISHA BROOKS, of the firm of BROOKS BROTHERS; JOHN P. CUMMINGS, of the Commissioners of Emigration; FREDERICK TALCOTT, CONRAD SWACKHAMER, GEORGE PECK and others. Mr. HOSEA B. PERKINS, one of the Inspectors for the Seventh District, presided, and after the school programme had been finished appropriate speeches were made by Messrs. WILLIAM THOMPSON, JOSEPH HAYES, WILLIAM P. CUMMINGS and others who were once pupils in this school, and who now are influential citizens. The occasion was one of the pleasantest in the history of the school.

Goats in the Park.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

While riding through the Central Park the other day I saw a number of goats browsing the shrubbery on the Eighth-avenue side, near the second entrance. I looked in vain for a policeman to eject these mischievous beasts, but could not find one near enough to do the duty. A good deal of fine shrubbery in the Park is sadly injured by these animals, and the Commission should be particular to have officers on the lookout for them, especially on the west side.

S. H. W.

The Accidents Near Riker's Island.

YORKVILLE, Friday, July 20.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Wednesday TIMES there is an account of a Mr. CHASE, of the firm of SIMPSON & CHASE, saving a couple of children from drowning on Riker's Island. Not wishing to distract any honor from Mr. CHASE, I must say that Mr. JOHN HARNE, of Yorkville, was the first one to reach the place where the accident occurred, and was taking the children from the water before Mr. CHASE arrived. By publishing the above you will be giving honor to whom an honor is due.

Capt. JOE MACELHOYSE,
Eighty-Sixth-st., 2d Avenue.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—The following characteristic request from Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, appeared upon his return made yesterday morning, at Police Headquarters: "To-day the last of fifty colored families removed from the two four-story tenement houses Nos. 42 and 44 Leonard-street. They were of the lower class, and averaging four persons in each family, making a total of 224 persons. They sadly complained that they could not find any places to live in, and many of them were compelled to break up housekeeping in consequence of the extortionate demands of unscrupulous landlords, and the scarcity of the proper tenements to reside in. A Cardozoite, backed by an injunction, occupied the first floor, and keeps a *rot-gut* establishment, supplying the tenants Sundays and week days with the very worst liquors, which, if sold by a druggist, would subject him to an indictment under the statute forbidding the sale of poisonous compounds. These buildings are to be torn down, together with the corner and about 75 feet on West Broadway, to make room, it is understood, for a large brown-stone building, to be used for banking and other commercial purposes. There are but two colored families now residing in Leonard-street between Broadway and West Broadway. The march of improvement, for mercantile purposes, having crowded out nearly all the dwelling-houses in that locality, [illegible]."

MEETING OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.—Rev. MARK A. DE WOLFE HOWE, D. D., having declined the Missionary Episcopate of Nevada and parts adjacent, to which he was elected by the General Convention of 1865. The members of the House of Bishops will meet in St. John's Chapel, on Wednesday, the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to supply the vacancy, in order to supply the Canon in such cases made and provided.

THE SHIP MURDER.—Coroner GAMBLE received official information yesterday morning of the murder on board the ship *New World*, where PATRICK MULLEN was stabbed by JAMES HARRIS *alias* BROWN, as already reported in the TIMES. The body of deceased was removed by direction of the Coroner to the Morgue, where a *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. JOSEPH G. SHAW. An inquest will be held to-morrow morning, at the First Precinct Police Station.

MRS. NICOTT'S REMAINS RECOVERED.—During Friday afternoon the remains of Mrs. CATHARINE NICOTT, the widow lady who disappeared on Tuesday from her residence in Williamsburgh, were found floating in the harbor off Governor's Island and towed to the Staten Island ferry-house. The relatives of diseased identified the body, and Coroner GAMBLE notified to hold an inquest.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY over the remains of Mrs. ANN MCDOWELL, aged 63 years, whose death was the result of injuries received by a fall from a third-story window of No. 548 Eighth-avenue. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

NEW-JERSEY.

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—On Saturday, Coroner HANLEY, of Hudson City, held an inquest on the body of little boy, three years of age, named E. D. WIESSENBORN, residing on Palisade-avenue, whose death was caused by scalds. It appears that the deceased, with other children, was playing on the piazza, where a pail of scalding water which had been left standing there was upset, and the contents went over the child and scalded him so badly that he died within two hour. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE REPORTED DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—Coroner KIRSTEN, on Saturday, made inquiries into the reported death by chloroform of a boy named WM. SECHWERER, five years of age, whose parents reside at No. 298 Newark-avenue, Jersey City. Deceased, who had crowded a "jack-stone" into his ear, was attended by Drs. KOHETSCHNY of Jersey City, and WIERNER of New-York, who certified that the direct cause of death was apoplexy, and chloroform, which had been administered for the purpose of extracting the stone, was the indirect cause.

DEATH FROM THE HEAT.—Coroner HANLEY, of Hudson City, held an inquest, on Saturday, on the body of a German named FEIDEL WESTMAN, who fell down insensible, and died a few hours afterwards, while at work in the poudrette works on the Hackensack River, in Harrison Township, on Friday. A verdict of death from the heat was rendered.

Disinfection by Steam.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your reporter of the experimental application of steam-heat as a disinfectant, on the 12th inst., seems to have seen and heard differently from others present, I feel constrained to offer a correction, and also, by your permission, a statement of my experience in its use, as contrasted with a few of the more generally accepted disinfectants.

First—I did not state "that after an hour's confinement in the steam-chest, into which the hose-room was about to be converted, the coats and newspapers would be found dry." On the contrary, I particularly did state that, owing to the inadaptability of the valve of the engine-boiler to the pipe of the super-heater, dry steam could not be introduced, and that the result would be that the room and everything in it would be wet.

The practicability of introducing dry steam when deemed to be necessary, by the same means, excepting only a trivial mechanical adaptation, which the experimentors had no authority to make, was clearly demonstrated. Further, the degree of heat obtained by the imperfection of the appliance, as above stated, was far from being a measure of what can be done; although, according to other reporters, and according to the judgment of all within my hearing, the oysters were overdone, and the eggs, excepting those in the wet blanket, were quite hard. That the heat was not so great in the centre of a wet sixteen-fold heavy horse-blanket as in a dry one, or outside of either, appears to me to be so easy to understand that no illustration is deemed to be necessary. As well might we expect to find the bottom of a river as hot as its bank, under a boiling sun. No pretention is made that an hour's application of heat is sufficient for disinfection, even of dry fomites; while it must be clear to every one that both the intensity and time of application of heat should be somewhat proportioned to the nature of the substance to disbe infected.

My experience in the use of steam applied to actual infection is comprised in the following extracts from a paper on the subject, in the Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New-York, 1865:

"It is conceded that of all fomites a foul ship is the most persistent and the most to be dreaded. During the Summer of 1847, almost every vessel of the United States Naval Squadron, in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, became infected with yellow fever. Among the rest, the steamer *Vixen*, which vessel had had a good deal of river service, was very filthy, infested with vermin and badly infected. Though yellow fever ceased to prevail during the Winter months, the crew of the *Vixen* continued to be in a sickly condition, with an occasional case of fever sufficiently typical to remind us that 'Yellow Jack' had not departed. About the 1st of May, 1848, there being no immediate prospect of going north, it was determined to break out, as far as practicable, while on sea service and paint ship. Previous to undertaking this, the commander, the late JAMES H. WARD, Esq., resolved upon an effort for the extermination of the vermin by steam. Everything liable to injury was taken on deck, the hatches closed, and steam was turned in below decks. This was kept up for three hours, so that every crevice was permeated. After this there was a scraping, whitewashing and painting. There was an immediate improvement in the health of the crew, and not another case of fever to the end of the cruise in midsummer. A few weeks subsequent to the steaming of the *Vixen* the gunboat *Mahones*, Com. W. D. PORTER, having been on a surveying expedition up the Tuxpan River, returned to the anchorage at the mouth of that river, and telegraphed for the medical officer of the *Vixen* to visit the sick. There I found three cases of yellow fever, and within a few days four others occurred. The *Mahones* had never been off the coast, and was filthy in the extreme. The salutary effects of the steaming on board the *Vixen*, both for vermin and fomites—no unusual associates—were so apparent that the same process was forthwith advised and applied by means of the *Vixen's* engine and hose to the *Mahones*, and, as in the first instance, fever and vermin both ceased to exist. These vessels both continued on service in the vicinity of Vera Cruz until the following August, when they were sent to Norfolk, and were at once admitted to pratique. The *Mahonese* was there laid up until sold. The *Vixen*, after remaining three weeks without 'breaking out,' was, with a new crew, transferred to the coast survey in the Chesapeake Bay for the remainder of the Summer. In neither of these vessels was there any return of the fever. About the same time that the *Vixen* and *Mahonese* arrived at Norfolk, the frigate *Cumberland* and the steamer *Scorpion* arrived at New-York. The *Scorpion* was at once quarantined on account of recent cases of yellow fever on board; and the *Cumberland*, not having had any cases since the previous season, was, after 'fumigation' and a few days' detention, permitted to go up to the Navy-yard to 'break out.' But scarcely had the work commenced before the yellow fever broke out on board, and the vessel was, in consequence, sent down to quarantine, and there kept until frost. The *Cumberland* and *Scorpion* were of the same squadron as the *Vixen* and *Mahones*, were more commodious, better ventilated, and in every respect in better condition for health, excepting that they had not been steamed. Deeply impressed with the benefit of heat as applied in the cases of the *Vixen* and *Mahones*, I have frequently commended it; but until during my superintendency of the floating hospital, 1862, I am not aware of its having been put in practice. Of all the infected vessels that arrived at this port during that season, the steamer *Delaware* was probably the worst. She arrived here Sept. 21, having lost one man with the fever on the passage from Port Royal. On arrival, her Commander, Capt. JAMES S. CANNON, and two of the crew, were sent to the floating hospital, and within five days afterward seven invalid soldiers, all well-marked cases of yellow fever. During the convalescence of Capt. CANNON, I recommended to him the use of steam for the purpose of effectually disinfecting his vessel. I subsequently received the following letter:

UNITED STATES TRANSPORT DELAWARE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1862.

DR. BELL—*Dear Sir:* During my confinement in Quarantine Hospital with yellow fever last summer you suggested the idea of disinfecting my vessel by steam. In accordance with the suggestion, before my recovery the Engineer steamed the lower cabin, where nearly all the sick had been confined. After my recovery I more effectually steamed the vessel by closing her up below and driving the steam through her lower hold and bilges. This I did by attaching a hose to the boiler and leading it below through an aperture left for that purpose. Although we remained in quarantine three weeks after the first steaming, we had no sickness among a crew of twenty persons; and since that time the steamer *Delaware* has been in a perfectly healthy state. After refitting, the *Delaware* was sent to Port Royal with soldiers and encountered a heavy gale; of course everything was damp, but no sickness occurred on board and the troops remained perfectly healthy after landing. On my return, over a hundred invalid soldiers came North with me, but there was no sickness among them except that which they brought from the hospitals. The only injury resulting from the use of the steam was to the paint, which is stained; and, the first time charring the leather, and the second time melting the rubber hose.

I am so well satisfied of the beneficial effects of steam on shipboard, that I would be sure of cleaning my vessel of that dread disease, the yellow fever, by its use in a very short time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES S. CANNON,
Master United States transport *Delaware*.

* * * * *

The steamship *Khersonese* arrived at New-York Aug. 17. She had been in quarantine at Bermuda twenty-four days, and had lost in all since leaving Nassau—her last port of departure—some six weeks before her arrival here, ten persons with yellow fever. On arrival she had no sickness on board, but having had it she was 'fumigated' with chlorine, and allowed anchorage at Upper Quarantine. Three days afterwards she had a case of yellow fever. Fifteen days afterward, and after she had discharged ballast, was again 'fumigated' and taken in cargo, she had two other cases. She shortly afterward departed. The steamer *Dispatch* arrived Aug. 29, four days from Nassau. She had lost five men by yellow fever, and on arrival had four cases. She was repeatedly 'fumigated,' her hatches kept off, and part of her cargo taken out at Lower Quarantine. No new case having occurred after two weeks' detention, she was permitted to go to Upper Quarantine, discharge balance of cargo, and after thorough *chlorination*, permitted to reload. Sept. 29, just one month from the time of her arrival, she had a new and very malignant case that died with black vomit on the third day."

Dr. THEO. WALZER, the experienced Ex-Deputy Health Officer of New-York (Assembly Doc. 101, 1865,) in answer to a question by Dr. SWINBURNE as to "What means for the disinfection of vessels, cargoes and baggage are at present employed, and that, in your judgment, is further required?" Replies: The means at present and for many years past employed for this purpose at quarantine in addition to ventilation, is fumigation with chlorine. As a disinfectant of yellow-fever it has proved utterly inefficient and abortive. It has been fully proved, both in Havana and elsewhere, that neither it nor the fumes of nitrous acid have the least perceptible effect in disinfecting yellow-fever vessels, and probably for the simple reason, that these agents have been too much occupied in their favorite work of decomposing and deodorizing sulphuretted hydrogen to attend to any thing else.

* * * After alluding to the application of dry and steam heat by Drs. HARRIS & BELL, Dr. WALZER states that "the idea of employing a very high degree of heat—much higher, indeed, than can possibly be given to free steam—needs not be abandoned on this account," (that some ship-owners feared to use it lest their vessels should be set on fire, timbers warped, &c.,*) "for heated air at a temperature that would almost instantly destroy any living organism, and disinfect by desiccation, might be applied to the interior of a vessel without probably any of those mischievous effects that would be produced by steam. * * * * That it may be applied to fomites, including cotton, wool, hemp, horns, &c., without injury, is evident, for even 300 degrees of heat, or 88 above boiling water, is less than that of the smoothing irons employed in laundries upon the finest fabrics. * * *

It may be regarded as some evidence of the disinfectant action of dry heat, even of comparatively low temperature, to state that the yellow fever infection is not known to have been conveyed in a single instance from the cargoes of our Havana packets in which, as I am assured by their commanders, the heat of the hold in the Summer season ranges from 120 degrees to 150 degrees and is perfectly dry."

The distinguished chemist, Dr. E. R. SQUIBB, in a recent report to the New-York Academy of Medicine, states: "That of all special agencies heat is the most important, because most effectual and most generally applicable in preventing the spread of infectious diseases by ferments."

Finally, it will doubtless be gratifying to the public—and to merchants in particular—to know that the applicability of steam heat as a disinfectant is an accepted fact, and that the accomplished Health Officer of the Port of New-York, has already instituted measures for its use.

A. N. BELL.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1866.

* Which experience has proved to be utterly fallacious.—A. N. B.

LAW REPORTS.

The Green and Lamirande Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination in the case of Augustus Green, the constable who permitted Lamirande, the French cashier, to escape from his custody, was continued yesterday. Three gentlemen, employed in various departments of the United States Marshal's Office, testified to the Marshal having received a letter from M. Coudert, apprizing him of the fact that a plot was on foot for the purpose of procuring the escape of Sureau Lamirande, and the letter being produced was identified by the witnesses. They also testified to having severally warned Mr. Green of the plot, and of his responding that he thought he would be equal to the task of taking care of the prisoner. The case was again adjourned.

United States Marshal's Office.

Robert Murray, United States Marshal.

Yesterday morning Marshal Murray sent a communication to M. Coudert, who has been acting as counsel for the French Government in the Lamirande case, stating that he was led to believe that Sureau Lamirande had been recaptured, and was held in custody in Washington, and that he would immediately take steps to find out the facts. Immediately after sending the above communication to M. Coudert, the Marshal dispatched a telegram to United States Marshal Goodin, of the District of Columbia, requesting official information in relation to the matter. If the person in custody in Washington should turn out to be Lamirande, a constable will be sent on to convey him hither. The first information relative to the arrest of the person suspected of being Lamirande, at Washington, appeared in one of the Washington papers, and was transferred to the columns of the TIMES yesterday.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

Wills of the following-named persons have been admitted during the past week: Margaret Gesner, Mary McLeverich, Catharine Donalson, Charles Lederer, Lawrence Doyle, John H. Brown and Gotlieb Bianck. None of the above-named contain any bequests of interest to the public.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted by Surrogate TUCKER on the estates of the following-named persons for the week ending July 21: John C. Ellinger, John McCaffrey, Catharine Morton, Gustavus Moneypenny, Catharine Kerner, Charles W. Lacour, Edward Linnen, Catharine Adams, Anna M. Eckes, Matilda Dowling, Wilberforce Stephenson, Charles Gangloff, Caroline Henne, Julia Schaefer, Patrick Kearney, Henry Finck, Thomas Maley, Maria Kerrigan, Edward Altheimer, Ellen Kernan, John Colyer, Mary A. Boland, Ann Dempsey, James L. Roff, Magdalaide Brewster and Anna G. Muhle.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP GRANTED.

During the week past guardians were appointed by the Surrogate as follows: Jacob Bochin guardian for Adeline Bochin; Jaques Guedin for Chas. J. Theriat; Gershon Lockwood guardian for George P. Lockwood, John P. Lockwood and Harry D. Lockwood.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A DOORWAY THIEF.

Thomas Welden, a boy, was charged with stealing a coat, the property of Jordan L. Dailey, of No. 22 Bowery. Prisoner, although a boy, it was testified to by the Police belonged to a gang of urchins who live by prowling around the doorways of stores and stealing whatever they can lay their hands on. The evidence in this case was that a coat worth $14 was stolen from the doorway of Mr. Bailey's store. The loss was not known until Officer ALEXANDER brought the thief back to the store with the coat, and the complainant identified it as having been stolen. The defendant said the coat had been given to him—thrown into his arms as he was passing along the street. But there was no proof of this assertion. He was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

FELL ASLEEP ON HIS STOOP AND WAS ROBBED.

Two boys, named John Gillen and Patrick Sullivan, were charged with stealing a watch from the pocket of Edward McGuire. It appears that complainant fell asleep on the stoop of his house, No. 211 Hester-street; he was awakened by feeling the hand of Gillen in his watch-pocket; he jumped up immediately, arrested Gillen and took the watch from him. Sullivan was apparently in his company, but the complainant could not say that the two were together. The evidence of the guilt of Gillen was clear, but so far as Sullivan was concerned the case was doubtful, and he was acquitted. Gillen was sent to the House of Refuge.

RESCUING A PRISONER—ITS COST.

Patrick Cashen was charged with rescuing a prisoner from Officer James Thompson. The officer stated that he made the arrest of a man for disorderly conduct, and while taking him to the Station-house, he was surrounded by a crowd, in which was Cashen, who caught him by the collar and compelled him to relax his hold of his prisoner, who escaped. Officer Smith, of Troy, said he witnessed the trouble from a car, and immediately jumped out and helped to arrest Cashen. The accused was found guilty, and sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

TAKEN FOR SAFE-KEEPING.

Albert Joetge, a very stupid looking German, was charged with stealing a coat, the property of George Zeitung. He claimed that the coat was taken from the complainant for safe-keeping. The evidence was quite the other way. Suspicion rested on the prisoner; it was supposed that he had stolen the coat and Officer Walker was applied to. He visited the defendant's room and asked him for the coat. He said he did not have it. He was ordered to open his trunk, and refusing to unlock it, it was opened for him and there the coat was found. He excused himself by saying that he only had it for safe-keeping. He was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

William H. White, a very respectable looking young man, was charged with the larceny of a pocket-book containing sixty cents, to which he pleaded guilty. The pocket-book was found in his pocket; how it got there he did not know, and of course he could not do otherwise than plead guilty. Mr. Spencer said it was a strange thing to him if the man at the bar had become a thief; if necessity had driven him to it, it was unnecessary to steal, for if he had come to him he could have had all he wanted for the asking, and there were fifty others as rich as he was who would have provided for him. The man he did not believe was a thief; he had faced a mob in the darkest hour of the nation's trials, and at the peril of his life prevented the colors of the Union from being trailed in the dust. On his plea of guilty he was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

Francis Maroney, on being charged with beating his wife, pleaded not guilty, and claimed that his wife should be at the bar and he should be on the witness stand. She said her husband had beaten her four times. They had been separated some time, and one day—the 3d of July—while walking with her sister, husband and wife met. He asked her to come and see him, and he would be a better man than he had been. She went there with her sister, and the first salutation she received from her mother-in-law was a tap on the head from the hatchet. Her husband then bolted the door and committed the assault complained off. Her sister corroborated the statement of the wife. The defence, on the other hand, produced two witnesses, who swore that the wife, as soon as she entered, began to heave things around the room and make a terrible muss. All this time, the husband sat quietly in his chair, and very kindly asked of his wife not to abuse his mother. Such was the evidence on both sides, and a verdict of acquittal was rendered.

DANGERS OF CONCERT SALOONS.

Daniel J. Buckley was in a concert saloon in Chatham-street. While there he got into trouble with the friend of complainant, John Vogel. Peace was restored in the saloon, and Mr. Vogel and his friend were walking out of the saloon, in fact had got on the sidewalk, when Buckley taking Vogel for his old antagonist, hit him over the eye with his cane. He was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for two months and fined $50. So much for hitting the wrong man.

A STREET ROBBERY.

Alexander Levenburgh, a very respectable elderly gentleman, was walking home the other night when he was overtaken by Miss Mary Ann Murray, who in her fixings up could not be recognized as having been time out of mind a splendid Tombs scrubber. She met the complainant in Chatham-street, and he said she was very loving, so loving that he felt his pockets to see if he had his pocket-book. He was all right he said after the first embrace, but at the second loving shock his watch was gone. He said he turned the tables by holding her instead of she him, until an officer came. She was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The watch was not recovered.

ROBBING A SAILOR.

Maria Wilson, who had robbed Andrew Andrews, a sailor, of $60, was committed and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

George W. McClelland pleaded guilty to slapping Patrick O'Flaherty in the face, said slap having confined complainant to his house ten days. For this a fine of $25 was imposed. Defendant and complainant were painters. While they were painting the TIMES establishment a man was accidentally killed. Defendant said that complainant charged him with causing the death of the deceased. There was no evidence of this charge having been made.

Prosper Aubrey was charged with entering a bath-room while Jaris Freckleton was engaged scrubbing himself or his linen, and committing an assault and battery. The defence attempted to prove that the door was not broken in; that no harm had been done; and lastly, by two witnesses, he attempted to prove an *alibi*. The defence was a failure. The defendant was found guilty and fined $5.

Mary Ann Hall was convicted of keeping a house of bad repute at No. 19 Laurens-street. White girls lived there and colored men patronized the establishment. She was sentenced to one month in the Penitentiary and fined $50.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 21, 1866.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	109¾	100	N. Y. Cen.	104⅞
253,000	U.S. 6s,5-20sC.'62	107	400	do	104⅝
10,000	do	106⅞	800	do	104⅜
5,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.R.'62	104¾	900	Erie R.	65⅝
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	105	700	do	65⅝
30,000	do	104⅞	400	do	65½
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98⅞	3800	Reading R.	110⅜
10,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	103⅞	100	do....2d call	110⅜
			100	Chic. & R. I. R.	97¾
10,000	do.....2d Ser.	103⅞	600	do	97⅝
7,000	do	103⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	82¾
20,000	do..Third Ser.	103⅞	300	do	82⅞
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72..	97	300	do	82½
14,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73..	97	200	do.....2d call	82⅝
1,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	104⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R....x-d.	119⅛
			100	do	119⅛
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s. N.	70¾	1100	Cleve. & Pitts.	84⅞
2,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-C.	71	10	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	116½
1,000	do.....2d call.	71	100	Chic. & N. W.	35½
4,000	Virginia 6s	66	800	do	35⅛
2,000	N. Car. 6s	84⅝	71	do.....2d call	35
5,000	Missouri 6s	79⅝	800	Chic. & N.W.Pref.	64¼
1,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	80	100	do	64⅛
			100	do	64⅜
1,000	Mil. & St. P.1st	90	500	do.....2d call	64⅞
7,000	Long Dock Bs.	99	42	do	64¾
10,000	O. & M. C.	28¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	110⅜
100	Canton Co.	52	30	do	111¼
20	Del. & Hud. Canal	149	21	Del., L. & W. R.	149
100	Central Coal	44	60	do	149½
100	West. U. Tel.	54	100	do	150
400	do	54½	100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	99⅞
100	do	53⅝	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	102⅞
100	Boston W. P.	33⅞	200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	44
38	N.Y. & N. H.	112	50	Rome & Wat'n	96

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	N. Y. Cen.	105	200	Chi. & N. W.....s3	35⅝
600	Erie R.	65¾	200	do.....b10	35⅝
100	do.....b10	65⅝	200	do.....s10	35⅝
200	Reading R.....x-d	110⅝	200	Chi. & N.W. P.	64⅜
200	M. S. & N. I. R..b3	82⅝	100	do.....s15	64⅞
100	Chic. & R. I.	97⅞	200	Mar. & C. 1st P. b15	43⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅞	400	Reading ex-div.	110
10,000	do.....b5	28¾	400	do.....c	110⅜
100	Canton Co.	52⅛	100	do.....b3	110⅜
100	do.....b3	52⅛	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	49½	100	do.....s3	82⅛
200	do.....b3	49¼	100	do.....b30	82⅝
100	do.....s3	49⅛	100	do	82⅛
100	do.....s10	49¼	5.0	Clev. & Pitts.	84⅝
100	do.....b15	49⅝	200	do.....s30	84⅝
100	West. U. Tel.....s3	54	200	do.....b30	84⅝
200	do.....s3	53⅝	400	do	84⅛
100	do.....b3	53⅞	100	do.....s10	84⅝
100	N. Y. Central.....b3	104⅞	500	do	84⅝
400	do	104⅛	300	Chic. & R. I.	97⅝
200	do.....b10	104⅜	200	do.....s3	97⅝
100	do.....s3	104¼	100	do.....b10	97⅝
150	do.....s5	104⅛	200	do.....b3	97⅝
200	do.....s3	104⅛	400	Chic. & N. W.....b3	35⅜
200	do.....b10	104⅞	100	do.....s30	35⅜
200	Mich. Cen.	107	200	do.....b10	35⅜
100	do.....b3	107	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	64⅞
600	Erie R.	65⅝	100	do.....b15	64⅜
200	do.....c	65⅝	300	do.....s3	64⅞
100	do.....s10	65⅝	200	do.....b3	64⅛
200	do.....s3	65⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.....s30	99⅞
300	do.....b3	65⅛	100	do.....s30	99⅝
200	do.....c	65⅛	100	do	99⅞
100	Ill. Cen. R.....x-d	119⅛	200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	44
3.0	Cleve. & Tol.	110⅞	200	do.....b30	44⅛

SATURDAY, July 21—P. M.

The Gold Room opened to-day a fraction lower than on Friday night, but advanced 1 ℘ cent. on the latest European news by the *City of Paris*, although these accounts show firmness in all American interests, and no important decline in the English Funds. The Continental telegrams, however, were regarded as less favorable to peace, and upon these the *Bulls* in the Gold Room were inclined to advance their speculation. The California steamer delivered $2,464,062 in Gold and Silver, including half a million to the Treasury by way of transfer of San Francisco Customs to the New-York Office. The shipments by the day's steamers amounted to $351,373, making for the week $416,013. The Gold Customs received into the Treasury for the week amount to $2,480,234. The Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out, to $324,100. The sales of Gold were 149⅞@150@150⅛ ℘ cent. Exchange left off dull on the basis of 109 ℘ cent., 60 days on London.

The higher London quotation for U. S. 5-20s of 1862 led to a good demand at 107 ℘ cent., but other descriptions of the Gold-bearing and Currency Securities of the Government were only steady in prices on a moderate business. The Railway speculation was also dull; prices about the same as on Friday through the forenoon, and no Stock Exchange Boards held in the afternoon. At 3:30 P.M. the Long Room of the Stock Exchange building closed about as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	98⅞	98⅝	N. West Pref.	64¾	64⅜
U. S. 5-20s	106⅞	107	Rock Island	97⅝	97⅝
U. S. 7.30s	103⅞	103⅞	Fort Wayne	99⅝	99⅞
N. Y. Central	105	104⅞	Cumb'land Coal	46⅞	46⅞
Erie	65⅝	65⅝	Quicksilver	50	49⅜
Hudson	115¾	115⅝	W. U. Telegraph	53⅜	53⅝
Reading	110⅜	110	Mariposa Pref.	22¼	22½
Mich. Southern	82⅞	82⅛	Canton	52⅛	52
Illinois Central	119⅛	119⅛	Ohio Certificates	28⅞	28⅞
Pittsburgh	84⅝	84⅛	American Gold	149⅞	150⅛
Missouri 6s	79⅝	79⅝	Bills on London	109⅛	109
Northwest	35⅝	35⅛			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of the Republic	114
Merchants'	109	Bank of N. America	106
America	139	Metropolitan	120
City	190	Nassau	106
Phenix	106	Continental	99
Butchers' & Drovers'	118	St. Nicholas	105
State of New York	107	Marine	149
Commerce	110½	Commonwealth	105
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	105	Central National	109
Ocean	100	Fourth National	103½
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	111
Pacific	160		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	87	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	87	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Gt. West. 1st M., '88	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	105	Gt. West. 1st M., '68	80
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100½	Gt. Western, 2d M., '93	80
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	104	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	103¾	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100¾
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Harlem 2d mort. '68	95	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s, '82	110½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	95½	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	92
Pac. R. T'gua't'd by Mo	80	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	103	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	96½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82½	Chi. & Alt. 1st Mort.	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Chi. & Alt. Income	88
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds.	77	Peninsula R.R. bonds	76
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	77½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	80½
Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	97	Chi. & Mil. 1st Mort.	84
Lack. & West'n Bds.	98	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	60

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,825,625 25; including for Customs, $681,000; Gold Notes, $349,000. Payments, $1,335,846 62. Balance, $91,572,928 82.

The Treasury has published an "estimated statement of receipts and expenditures" for the fourth quarter of the late fiscal year, which compares as follows with our estimate of probable results of the quarter on the 29th of May last, when the figures for the third quarter were officially published. The Customs from the out port are larger, for the three months compared with New-York, than usual. The internal revenues are something less than we anticipated:

April 1 to June 30.	Estimated May 29.	Treas. Estimate July 10.
Customs, in Gold	$44,000,000	$46,505,359
Excises, Currency	65,000,000	64,141,858
Miscellaneous	16,000,000	18,706,595
Total fourth quarter	$125,000,000	$129,353,812
First, second and third	426,988,538	428,693,142
Total fiscal year	$551,988,538	$558,046,954

The total for the year is divided as follows:

From Customs, in Gold	$179,376,878
Excises, in Currency	309,510,936
Miscellaneous, in Currency	69,159,140
Total on Treasury Statement	$558,046,954

The Interest on the Public Debt of every description paid in Gold and Currency during the year, was as follows:

1865—July 1 to Sept. 30	$36,173,481
1865—Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	30,721,527
1866—Jan. 1 to March 31	30,024,448
1866—April 1 to June 30	36,219,903
Total Interest for Fiscal Year	$133,139,359

American Railway Earnings—1865.

From the Financial Chronicle.

Road.	Miles.	Cost of Road.	Earnings.
Boston & Worcester	71	$4,500,000	$1,697,164
Western	174	11,271,856	3,421,584
Hartford & New-Haven	75	2,492,319	1,459,711
New-York & New-Haven	62	5,826,822	1,082,273
Hudson River	144	14,669,857	4,132,600
Harlem	133	10,616,038	1,880,429
New-York Central	556	33,702,919	13,975,534
Erie	557	47,646,351	15,434,775
Buffalo & State Line	98	2,784,414	1,945,466
New-Jersey	34	4,641,335	1,878,981
Camden & Amboy	86	8,502,296	5,799,980
Central of New-Jersey	74	13,133,564	3,036,290
Reading	153	26,046,722	11,142,519
Pennsylvania	388	31,909,334	17,479,169
Phila., Wil'n. & Baltim'e	96	9,106,547	3,884,699
Baltimore & Ohio	287	24,945,033	6,549,945
Washington Branch	30	1,650,000	[illegible]
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	203½	9,320,163	2,696,377
Cleveland & Erie	96	4,789,121	2,359,222
P., Ft. W. & Chicago	468	23,183,581	8,489,062
Clev., Col. & Cincinnati	91	4,750,009	2,429,348
Little Miami	84	4,126,278	[illegible]
Cin., Ham. & Dayton	160	5,101,212	1,361,568
Dayton & Michigan	142	6,106,449	[illegible]
Sand., Dayton & Cin.	216	4,581,895	719,924
Evansv. & Crawfordsville	132	2,600,590	[illegible]
Terre H. & Indianapolis	73	1,989,150	1,249,736
Ohio & Mississippi	340	33,423,000	[illegible]
Michigan Central	285	13,805,576	4,121,113
Michigan Southern	524	16,556,412	[illegible]
Cleveland & Toledo	169	7,424,022	1,691,266
Tol., Wabash & West'n	242	10,080,918	[illegible]
Chic. & North Western	679	37,323,791	6,820,750
Chic. & Rock Island	182	8,050,132	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	280	8,308,919	3,840,692
St. Louis, A. & T. H.	210	10,700,000	2,246,744
Illinois Central	708	30,521,844	[illegible]
Total	8,232½	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Expenses.	Profits.	Div'ds.
Boston & Worcester	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
Western	2,204,926	1,216,658	12
Hartford & New-Haven	1,043,183	416,528	10
New-York & New-Haven	[illegible]	549,694	9
Hudson River	2,545,307	1,587,293	8
Harlem	1,445,720	434,709	—
New-York Central	11,279,810	[illegible]	6
Erie	10,368,264	5,066,511	8
Buffalo & State Line	1,176,438	769,028	10
New-Jersey	1,072,658	806,323	10
Camden & Amboy	4,659,192	1,140,788	35
Central of New-Jersey	1,748,434	1,287,856	10
Reading	6,333,248	4,812,271	10
Pennsylvania	11,279,058	6,189,111	10
Phila., Wilm'ton & Balt.	2,337,895	1,146,804	10
Baltimore & Ohio	1,965,848	4,541,097	6
Washington Branch	273,223	429,890	6
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	1,959,583	736,794	5
Cleveland & Erie	1,142,561	1,216,661	35
P., Ft. W. & Chicago	[illegible]	3,283,547	10
Cleveland, Col. & Cin.	1,094,166	1,335,182	15
Little Miami	1,868,645	614,641	30
Cin., Ham. & Dayton	[illegible]	532,289	9
Dayton & Michigan	[illegible]	339,934	—
Sand., Dayton & Cin.	[illegible]	155,900	—
Evansville & Crawf'ville	312,436	246,722	—
Terre H. & Indianapolis	[illegible]	598,671	12
Ohio & Miss.	2,742,511	1,016,622	—
Michigan Central	2,406,150	1,715,063	10
Michigan Southern	2,749,647	1,936,798	3½
Cleveland & Toledo	856,486	834,780	10
Toledo, Wabash & West.	1,704,830	945,492	3½
Chicago & N. Western	5,018,478	1,802,272	—
Chicago & Rock Island	1,711,415	1,442,761	10
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	1,833,517	8½
St. Louis, A. & T. H.	[illegible]	488,558	—
Illinois Central	[illegible]	2,174,924	10
Total	$102,487,917	[illegible]	

DRY GOODS.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
will offer, during the coming week, the entire balance of their stock of FANCY SILKS at a great reduction. Also, GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, suitable to the season.
FANCY GRENADINES in great variety, from 35 cents to $1 25.
OXONIANS, the specialty of the season, reduced to 35 cents; worth 30 cents.
New shades of COLORED ALPACA.
TWO THOUSAND
FANCY SUMMER SHAWLS,
in great variety of style, and at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.
SCARLET CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS, (slightly damaged, $20; worth $35. Berlin wool shawls, for traveling, $8; worth $14.
BLACK ALPACAS.
Over 200 pieces BLACK ALPACAS, purchased at a great sacrifice, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost.
BLACK SILK BASQUES AND CIRCULARS,
in new and elegant styles, made of Bonnet's Black Silks and finished in the best manner,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
REAL LACE SHAWLS; an elegant assortment just received.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, purchased much under cost of importation, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost.
DRESSES AND SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AND FINISHED WHEN PROMISED.
BATHING DRESSES, HATS, CAPS AND SHOES.
SQUARE MESH BLACK GRENADINES, finest quality imported.
BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, 65 cents; worth $1.
BLACK GRENADINE, 65, 75, and 85 cents; warranted all silk.
LADIES' UNDER-LINEN at REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

A GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS::
STORE CROWDED WITH CUSTOMERS THROUGH THE HOTTEST DAYS OF THE SEASON.
ALL CAUSED BY SELLING
BEST MUSLINS from 6c. to 8c. a yard
LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.
N. B.—ALL GOODS SOLD AS ADVERTISED.
4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, 35c.
HEAVY 4-4 UNBLEACHED, 16c.
FINE BLEACHED SHIRTING, 20c.
FINE and HEAVY SHIRTING, 22c.
WAMSUTTA MUSLINS, 35c.
HEAVY and FINE SHEETINGS, 22c.
HEAVIEST QUALITY, 25c.
VERY FINE SHIRTING, 25c. and 30c.
GOOD 4-4 UNBLEACHED SHEETING, 16c.
BEST WAMSUTTA, 35c.
EXTRA BARGAINS in CASSIMERES, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS and FLANNELS.
Buy your Muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, July 23,
An elegant assortment of Black and White
CLUNY LACE CASAQUES, PALETOTS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUINES,
DRESSES, RICH SILKS, AND
ELEGANT BROCHE GRENADINES.
ALSO,
CASHMERE AND SILK PALETOTS, EMBROIDERED PERLE,
Being the latest Paris novelties just received.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND PRINTS,
at LAMBERT'S, No. 523 Greenwich-st.
VERY HEAVY SHIRTINGS FOR 23c.
VERY FINE SHIRTINGS for 25c.
EQUALLY FINE AS WAMSUTTA, 31c.
MERRIMACK PRINTS FOR 20c.
ALSO, LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
FROM AUCTION, CHEAP.
ALSO, HEAVY LINEN DRILLS FOR 37½c.

5,000 FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS
AT $3 A PAIR.
For ease, elegance, neatness and durability we will warrant these corsets equal to any that can be bought at any price.
Dry, Furnishing and Fancy Goods of all kinds as usual at our down-town jobbing prices, at No. 12 4th-av.
VALENTINE & CO.

CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, July 23,
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at $1 75 per yard; Crossley & Sons' and other celebrated makes of
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, at $2 50 per yard,
which were purchased in London during the late crisis.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-STREET.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have largely replenished all their
POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS, &c.,
Which they offer at the late
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

$300,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.—
Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we continue to sell at our old prices. We offer the largest and best selection of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented and delivered free.
H. O. FARRELL,
Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., corner of 8th-av.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, July, 1866.

To Captain Grace, N. S. N. Company:

DEAR SIR: We, the passengers on board the *England*, sailing from Liverpool to New-York, cannot think of leaving the ship without tendering our grateful thanks to you and the officers under your command for the kind and courteous treatment we have received at your hands. We beg to say that the ship in every department, as far as we could see, is the very model of an emigrant ship for cleanliness and comfort. The gentlemanly demeanor, courtesy and attention to our wants, exhibited by you and your officers, are the most efficient means of securing to yourself and the company in whose service you are so usefully employed, the esteem and gratitude of the people.

While we cannot take exception to any of the officers, we must in particular express our heartfelt thanks to the Medical Officer for his constant attention and courtesy to all.

It may not be out of place to remark that, though all the subordinate members contribute their part toward the general good, yet to the head governing and directing all must the chief merit be attributed which we are most happy on this occasion to tender to you. Neither should we forget your great kindness in allowing the brothers NELSON to entertain the passengers every evening by their extraordinary feats in acrobats and music (vocal and instrumental.)

That you will long continue to serve not only the N. S. Company, but also the thousands of emigrants who may have the happiness of hereafter crossing the Atlantic under your care, is the prayer of your obedient servants.

Rev. Henry Anderson, C. C.; Rev. Bro. Patrick A. O'Connell, Killarney, Ireland; four brothers Nelson, Daniel Linehan, John A. Rosseiter, Francis Mealey, Jas. Scanlan, William Hunt, Thomas Gedley, Thomas Garmoney, John Bonar, William Conway, George Lynch, Thomas Adams, William Stammers, John Gleeps, Edward Ewes, John Finn, John Galavan, Edward Kelly, George Wilson, Patrick Barrett, Dennis McDonald, Jas. Irvin, William Hodges, Frederick Eyres, John Robinson, Mathew Morrison, William Cutler, James Knowles, R. Atkinson, Andrew Connolly, Patrick McGuire, Capt. John C. Laynard. Signed by the above on behalf of 600 passengers.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 26 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ	Capt. BELLIARD	Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO	Capt. GILBERT PIERRE	Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE	Capt. ——	Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine	$80
Steerage, with superior fare	40

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,510	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ENGLAND	SATURDAY, July 28
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, Aug. 4
ERIN	SATURDAY, Aug. 11

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The steamship CITY OF PARIS, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, July 28. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 A. M. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY, July 25
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, July 28
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Aug. 4
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY, Aug. 11

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon $100 | Lower Saloon $80

Second class, $50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, with the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

SHERBETTE, RAE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power ... 20th July.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power ... 2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power ... 15th Aug't.

Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 15; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $152 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, punctually, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. W. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 115 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer CHAMPION will be dispatched in a few days for Aspinwall.

Freight by this ship will reach San Francisco at the same time as the "slow" freight, ex NEW-YORK today.

For further particulars inquire at the freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, or at No. 84 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The new Steamship TYBEE, ISAAC CROWELL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE.

PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage	$20

The favorite passenger steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.—THE elegant, fast steamship MONTEREY will sail for Savannah direct, from Pier No. 13 North River, SATURDAY, July 28, punctually at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE	THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER	Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA	Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, will leave on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, THE SAME DAY,

Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.

NEW LINE.

On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat META will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

Cheapest and most delightful trip in America. Best trout fishing in the world. One of those magnificent steamers METEOR or S. D. CALDWELL leaves Cleveland every WEDNESDAY at 8 P. M., and Detroit every THURSDAY at 11 P. M. for all Lake Superior ports. Trip occupies ten days. Rooms secured and all information furnished on application to S. P. BRADY & CO., or J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.; GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT; also, Pomona Grove. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXCURSION OF the 79th Regiment Veteran Association for benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the late 79th Regiment, N. Y. Vols., and disabled members of the Association to Dudley's Grove, TUESDAY, July 24, 1866. The steamboat MARTHA WASHINGTON and barges WALTER SAND and WM. MYERS have been engaged; also, Robertson's celebrated band. Steamboat leaves Peck-slip, E. R., 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 8 A. M.; 34th-st., N. R., 8½ A. M.

Gentlemen's tickets $1. Ladies' tickets 50 cents.

T. E. SMITH, Secretary.

JOHN PLATT, Chairman.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain combination excursion tickets, at reduced rates, embracing all the principal points of interest in northern New-York, the Canadas, New-England and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway, No. 241 Broadway and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, or No. 15 State-st., Boston.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO KEYPORT.—Making all the Inside Landings. The Steamer META, Capt. H. B. WELLS, will leave the Pier, South side of Barclay-street Ferry, at 8½ A. M. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3½ P. M.

CROSSETT'S GROVE.—STEAMBOATS HENRY SMITH and CHICOPEE, barges ANNA and WM. ROBERTS, and other groves, boats and barges such as desired. Office, No. 382 West-st., near Christopher. HENRY B. CROSSETT.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named vessels, together with all their stores, anchors, boats, &c., belonging to them now on board, viz:

The JOHN ADAMS, side-wheel double end ferry-boat of 474 tons; length on deck 148 feet; breadth of beam 32 feet; over all 50 feet; depth of hold 11 feet 2 inches; draft 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

The ACHILLES, side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck 160 feet; breadth of beam 24 feet; over all 46 feet; depth of hold 8 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 51 inches; stroke of piston 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.

The MAYFLOWER, side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck 164 feet; breadth of beam 23 feet; over all 43 feet; depth of hold 6 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

The ISLAND CITY, side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck 158 feet; breadth of beam 22 feet; over all 36 feet; depth of hold 5 feet; draft 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; rebuilt at Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

The JOHN S. IDE, screw steamer of 135 tons; length on deck 135 feet; breadth of beam 22½ feet; depth of hold 7 feet; draft 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder 24 inches; stroke of piston 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1,300 barrels; in fine condition and well found in all her outfits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights, and from their drawing but little water are fine market-boats—now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. W. BRADLEY, Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

30,000 TONS

OF

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

JULY 25, 1866.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their FORTIETH AUCTION SALE OF COAL on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

30,000 TONS

of FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be more fully known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of 7 cents per ton, within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMODORE Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.

EDWD. HOOKER, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles, &c.; also two second-hand top buggies but little used, cheap for cash, at No. 59 Cedar-st. TAYLOR & HICKS.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 33 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

The boats on this ferry will leave as follows:

Christopher-st., at	8:30, 9:30, 11:30, 12:30, 2:30, 3:30
Dey-st.	8:45, 9:45, 11:45, 12:45, 2:45, 3:45
Pier No. 4, North River	9:10, 12, 1, 3 and 4 o'clock.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT

FOR KEYPORT.

The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

1866.—CHANGE OF TIME. 1866.—THE Lower Hudson Steamboat Company's daily line (Sundays excepted) between New-York and Sing Sing, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington and Tarrytown. The new and splendid steamers SUNNYSIDE and SLEEPY HOLLOW leave foot of Chambers-st. at 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

TIME TABLE.

SUNNYSIDE.	Leaves.	Return.	SLEEPY HOLLOW.	Leaves.	Return.
Chambers-st	5:00	9:45	Chambers-st.	4:00	9:00
Yonkers	5:55	8:50	Yonkers	4:55	8:15
Hastings	6:15	8:30	Irvington	5:20	7:50
Irving	6:30	8:15	Tarrytown	5:35	7:25
Tarrytown	6:45	8:00	Sing Sing	6:15	6:45
Sing Sing	7:15	7:30			

The SLEEPY HOLLOW will run to Grassy Point until further notice, arriving at 6:45 P. M., and leaving at 6:10 A. M. daily. Takes effect on and after MONDAY MORNING, July 23.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 20, 9 A. M.	Friday, July 20, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, July 21, 2 P. M.	Sunday, July 22, 3 A. M.
Sunday, July 22, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, July 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 23, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 23, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 24, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 24, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 25, 2½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 25, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 25, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 26, 6¼ A. M.
Thursday, July 26, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 27, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 28, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 29, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 7 P. M.	Monday, July 30, 6½ A. M.
Monday, July 30, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6¼ A. M.
Tuesday, July 31, 4 P. M.	

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after Friday, 20, the fare will be 10 cents, except on Sundays) which will be 25 cents. Freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this port, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, July 21, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 21, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 22, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 23, 12 P. M.	Monday, July 23, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 24, 1 P. M.	Tuesday, July 24, 4½ P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:48, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal	$11 40
New-York to Saratoga	3 45
New-York to Syracuse	5 05
New-York to Rochester	6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	8 25

TROY EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY AT 6 P. M.—Fare reduced to $1; $2 45 to Saratoga, every day except Saturday; fare on Sunday, $2. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE from Harrison-st. Pier, connecting with the New-York Central, West, and checking baggage and ticketing to all points north.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY direct—Fare $2.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 34, foot of Harrison-st., SUNDAY, July 22, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—The NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23, the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9.20.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA is open for sale or charter for picnics, Sunday-school or moonlight excursions. Inquire of the STEPHENS & CONDIT TRANSPORTATION CO., foot of Barclay-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS—CAUTION.

Two hundred dollars extra for each child under 16 years of age. No widow should apply for this extra pension, or part with her pension certificate, until after she has collected her September money, for good reasons. Widows wishing this extra pension should apply to CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, who refers, by special permission, to His Honor John T. Hoffman, Mayor New-York City.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN,

MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c. Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st. Room No. 22.

LARGE PAPER MILL WANTED—A mill with modern improvements and capacity to turn out three tons of printing paper per day. Fourdrinier machine preferred, either water or steam power, convenient to New-York, or accessible by water or railroad. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,796 Post-office, New-York.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING Machine, with valuable improvements, makes the elastic knot stitch, and is in every particular the ne plus ultra family sewing machine; $25. No. 473 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

CHEAP FUEL—BEST QUALITY OF COKE AT $5 per chaldron, delivered by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and 15th-st.

DEWEY'S PURE GRAPE WINES and Brandy, for sale only by the maker, No. 201 Broadway, New-York. H. T. DEWEY.

LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY morning in a 4th-av. car, near 4th-st., a pocket-book containing a small sum of money, two gold rings, and sundry papers, of no value to any one except the owner. By returning it to No. 246 4th-av., or by addressing R. B., Box No. 634 Post-office, the above reward will be paid.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 16, 1866.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, instant, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and 20 per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL,

AT ALBANY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,"
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

For regulating, grading and curbing New-avenue, east and west.

For regulating, grading and curbing Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 13, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 260 F-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 17, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.—Separate sealed proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals for Chain and Bar Iron," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, July 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles, which are required for immediate use at Washington Navy-yard, viz.:

200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds chain links, 1¼ inch diameter and 15 inches long.

90,000 (ninety thousand) pounds chain links, 1⅛ inch diameter and 13¼ inches long.

40,000 (forty thousand) pounds chain links, 1 1-13 inch diameter and 13 inches long.

5,000 (five thousand) pounds 3⅛ inch round bar iron (refined.)

2,000 (two thousand) pounds 2⅞ inch round bar iron (refined.)

1,500 (fifteen hundred) pounds 2⅝ inch round bar iron (refined.)

2,000 (two thousand) pounds 2¼ inch round bar iron (refined.)

The above articles to be delivered at Washington Navy-yard, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation, subject to inspection, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing.

Sufficient guarantee for prompt delivery will be required of successful bidders.

CALVIN C. JACKSON, Paymaster United States Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 2?, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 18, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.

Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.

1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 16, 1866.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL MONDAY, the 23d inst. for the sale to the Quartermaster's Department of two yachts or sail-boats complete, of from 25 to 30 tons each.

The boats are to be well built, in good condition, and fitted in every respect for immediate use, and to be delivered in this City.

Terms of payment: Cash in current funds on delivery.

Persons proposing will state particularly what they will furnish beside the hull itself. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for Sail-boats," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster, D. E.

R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of DENNIS, HOPPING & CHOVEY was dissolved on the 12th inst. by mutual consent. Their business will be settled by the new firm of HOPPING, CHOVEY & VOORHIS.

WILLIAM DENNIS.
J. D. HOPPING.
FRANCIS CHOVEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Wood and Willow Ware business under the name of HOPPING, CHOVEY & VOORHIS, at No. 263 Washington-st.

J. D. HOPPING.
FRANCIS CHOVEY.
CHAS. H. VOORHIS.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween A. L. DUNCAN & CO. is this day dissolved. The business will be carried on at No. 5 Park-place by J. LANE, formerly with A. L. DUNCAN & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

PERSONAL.

WALTER HUNT.—IF ANY OF THE FAMILY or workmen of the late WALTER HUNT, who obtained a patent for cloth-lined paper collars in 1854, will call or communicate with S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York, they will greatly oblige.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

FOR

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Proposals will be received up to 3 P. M. on Wednesday, July 25, for one thousand bonds of the State of Louisiana of one thousand dollars each, payable in 1886, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

These bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved 22d December, 1865, and for the purpose of providing money to defray the cost of rebuilding, under the supervision of a Board of Levee Commissioners, the levees on the Mississippi River, and reclaiming for cultivation extensive districts of country most favorable for the cultivation of cotton and sugar. 4,663,124 acres of swamp lands, belonging to the State of Louisiana, are specially pledged as security for these bonds, and the proceeds arising from the sale of said lands are designated as a Sinking Fund by law to pay interest on bonds, and as applicable to their redemption by purchase.

The debt proper of the State of Louisiana does not exceed four and a half millions of dollars, and the State has preserved an unstained reputation in respect to its public faith. Its resources are large and its productions of great importance, and its bonds offer to investors of capital a certain and reliable security.

Applications for bonds can be made to the undersigned, at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.; but the rejection of bids is reserved.

TOBIAS GIBSON,
ROBERT B. JONES,
A. W. WALKER,
Levee Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

UP-TOWN ACCOMMODATION

for the storage and safe keeping of valuables.

THE STUDIO VAULT,

No. 51 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., offers unsurpassed security to parties leaving town for the country or Europe, in its fire and burglar proof accommodations for the reception of

FAMILY SILVER,

jewels, Government and coupon bonds, bullion, cash boxes, artists' studies, and valuables of all descriptions. To families and capitalists residing in the upper part of the City the "Studio Vault" affords a much-needed convenience, and the aim of the institution is to meet this expanding requirement, by insuring at a reasonable premium, and providing a security which is not equaled by any other company.

Private office for the use of customers.

Private safes, with combination and other locks, to rent by the year.

Down-town office No. 62 Wall-st.

RICHARD P. RUNDLE, Manager.

B. NILSEN, Superintendent of Vaults.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent, No. 13 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING TEN PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; BELT RAILROAD AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., COR. WALL,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from date till Aug. 2.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,

No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
July 21, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Aug. 1, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August. THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866 ... $30,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August. JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

No. 12 WALL-ST., July 11, 1866.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1?, 1866.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this Company, payable Aug. 1 next free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The transfer-books will be closed from July 21 until Aug. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—WORK ON A FARM BY A YOUNG man, an educated deaf mute; understands farming pretty well; can give references as to honesty and capability; prefers a place near the City. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WAITER, (German) speaking French and English, in a hotel or restaurant; well recommended. Address T. D., No. 8 Duane-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE TIDY GIRL, TO do the housework for a family of three persons, at Greenpoint; house has all modern improvements; must be a good cook and laundress, and have the best of references. Apply at No. 126 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SOAP-MAKER TO GO TO A neighboring city. One who thoroughly understands his business may apply to LOVELAND & WELCH, No. 381 West-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted on Monday, at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants. Also for girls lately landed.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOL! COOL!! COOL!!!

SPACIOUS SALOONS. SPACIOUS SALOONS.

ELEGANT LECTURE-ROOM.

A DELIGHTFULLY COOL ATMOSPHERE.

MR. G. L. FOX'S

SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME IN THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.

MR. G. L. FOX,
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
and the full and efficient

GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.

AMUSE. AMUSE. AMUSE.

FULL AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,

in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,

JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
JACK AND GILL.
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.

Surprising and delighting with the most REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.

To be seen at all hours, FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M., to amuse, instruct and interest,

OVER 150,000 CURIOSITIES,
WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART.
Animate and inanimate.

CAROLINA TWINS

inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.

MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER, MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,

3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.

THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TWO NYL-GHAUS, 300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, 3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS. THE AFRICAN VULTURE. THE ADJUTANT. LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO. ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS, largest collection ever seen in America. LIVING THREE-HORNED BULL. A FAWN. LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.

Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

SEVENTH WEEK OF MR. DAN BRYANT IN IRISH COMEDY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 23, 1866,

in compliance with many earnest solicitations for its repetition, will be performed Boucicault's beautiful and interesting Irish drama, entitled the

COLLEEN BAWN.

Myles Na Coppaleen	Mr. DAN BRYANT
Danny Mann	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom	Mr. Charles Fisher
Hardress Cregan	Mr. E. T. Ringgold
Eily O'Connor (with songs)	Miss Rose Cooke
Mrs. Cregan	Mrs. Maria Wilkins
Anne Chute, the Colleen Rhaud	Mrs. Mark Smith
Sheelah Mann	Mrs. John Sefton

TUESDAY EVENING—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 27,

BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT—A GREAT BILL.

In active preparation and will speedily be produced, a new Hibernian drama, entitled

SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF SANDFORD MINSTRELS AND BURLESQUE TROUPE,

Together with

J. H. AND W. S. BUDWORTH,
ALFRED MOE, the celebrated Skater,
Mr. JACKSON, the favorite Tenor,
AND GREAT WRAY, MYERS, SANDFORD AND BOLES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
THURSDAY, JULY 26,
TICKET NIGHT—BENEFIT OF THE DOORKEEPERS, OFFICERS AND USHERS.
FRIDAY, JULY 27,
BENEFIT OF THE BUDWORTHS.
SATURDAY, JULY 28—FAREWELL NIGHT,
F. MYERS' BENEFIT,
FIFTY PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
Chamber Furniture, Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Eighteen valuable building lots, suitable for gentlemen's residences, and in one of the best localities in Bergen County. These lots lately the property of Jacob Riley, deceased, surrounded by splendid residences, are on a high elevation, overlooking a branch of the Hackensack River, on the Englewood road, five minutes' walk from Leonia (formerly Fort Lee) station on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and ten miles from New-York, trains running all times of the year to suit New-York merchants. This property is also only two miles from Fort Lee Ferry, where boats run at almost every hour in the day. The sale will take place on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, July 26, 1866, unless the weather should prove very stormy, in which event the sale will be postponed, and further notice of sale given. Terms and conditions, which will be easy, will be made known on day of sale by CATHERINE RILEY.

Maps of the property may be seen on the large posters, and on day of sale.

N. B.—Trains on the Northern Railroad leave Jersey City for Leonia at 9:12 A. M., 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Persons wishing to examine the property will do well to come up on the morning train, when they will be shown the property for sale.

FOR SALE—A SUGAR REFINERY, KNOWN as the Pacific Sugar Refinery, located at No. 353 Front-st., and running through to No. 659 Water-st.; is adapted to the working of sugar or molasses; buildings and all the appurtenances in excellent working order. The above presents a good opportunity for any one wishing to embark in the refining business. Terms will be made easy. For further particulars and permission to examine the premises, apply to DOWLEY, CORNERS & CO., No. 45 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 465, 463 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts., one of the most desirable business properties now offered. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY dwelling-house and lot of land, No. 12 Washington-square; lot 31 feet 6 inches, front and rear, and 146 feet deep; alley in the rear. The house is replete with all the modern improvements, in fine order, and the furniture will be disposed of with the house; possession will be given in October next. For terms and permission to view the premises apply to HENRY S. LEVERICH, No. 111 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A cottage house and one acre of land in the beautiful village of Fishkill; grounds well laid out, variety of fruit; has also a gardener's cottage and barn. Will sell the above, including furniture and gas fixtures, for $4,500; without furniture, $3,900. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$23,500.—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house for sale, at No. 13 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures, engravings and billiard-table; $12,000 can remain on mortgage; can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on Passaic River, opposite Newark; large house brick barn, hot and cold water, gas and every City convenience; 45 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Ferry. Address GEO. W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

BELMONT HALL FOR SALE.—ON THURSDAY, July 26, at 2 P. M., on the premises, at Schooley's Mountain, Morris County, N. J. For further particulars address EDWARD HOLLAND, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND healthy little City of Burlington, Vermont, situated on Lake Champlain, several small cottages, residences and vacant lots; the prospect from many views cannot be surpassed. Address CHAS. BENNS.

A NEW HOUSE, CONTAINING NINE rooms; location healthy, pleasant and airy; price $4,800; near to depot.

A. D. NEWELL, New-Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89, 91 and 93 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE—SPLENdid residence, with 3½ acres of land, covered with choice fruit. Apply to editor *Advocate*, Stamford, or to G. SPAULDING, No. 62 Broadway.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURing and jobbing business by a party of large experience; one acquainted with the general dry goods trade preferred, with a cash capital of from $10,000 to $12,000. To a suitable party this is an excellent opening. The manufacturing and sales departments are well established and in readiness for the coming Fall trade. The line of goods made and sold embraces a large variety and affords good profits. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

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FOR SALE—A PLANING-MACHINE, MANUfactured by Bal & Co., Worcester, Mass.; it planes 24-inch plank 4 inches thick; has been used three months, and is in perfect order. Apply to ROBERT C. DAVIDGE & CO., No. 38 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
IN HIS OWN BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED,
Presented with its
SUPERB SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
AND STRIKING TABLEAUX.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM	as	COLUMBUS
Miss EMILIE MELVILLE	as	COLUMBIA
Mr. J. C. DUNN	as	KING FERDINAND

And a Splendid Cast.

Previous to the Extravaganza will be performed, FIRST TIME HERE, an original drama, by J. Courtenay, Esq., entitled, TIME TRIES ALL.

Mr. Leeson	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Matthew Bates	Mr. C. Walcott, Jr
Hon. Augustus Yawn	Mr. J. C. Dunn
Tom Tact	Mr. W. S. Andrews
Laura Leeson	Miss Lena Prentice
Fanny Tact	Miss E. Johnson

Doors open at 7½—commence at 8 o'clock.

BLEECKER-SREET CIRCUS,

Between Perry and Charles sts.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866,

for a short season.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock,

AND EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,

CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,

Under a mammoth Summer Pavilion, thoroughly ventilated and deliciously cool, capable of accommodating two thousand persons. The seats are so arranged that all have a good view of the performance.

Sig. Chiarini's MARVELOUS ETHIOPIAN PUPILS, Belen Cuba and Teodora Cuba.

Signor SEBASTIAN, bareback equestrian, who will appear upon a swift steed, running at a rapid rate, without saddle or bridle.

Mons. W. DUVERNEY, the great contortionist and dislocator, from the principal theatres of London and Paris.

DON ANTONIO MARQUES, the astonishing Brazilian equestrian, in his exciting portraiture of wild Indian feats, the Comanche of the Desert.

LA PETITE KATY HALLOWAY, only eight years of age, in her beautiful military road exercises, mounted on the pure blood Arabian steed, ABD-EL KADER.

The gem of the horses, the thorough-bred Italian steed GARIBALDI, which is allowed to be the most highly trained animal of the present day, being brought to this perfection under the tuition of Signor Chiarini, the Franconi of America.

The Peruvian brothers, Senor Carlos, Senor Gaspar and Senor Roberto.

Mlle. Eloise, Senorita Lola Lopez, La Petite Josefina Sebastian, La Petite Catalina, Senor Lopez, Senor Rodriguez, Mr. Sylvestre, La Belle Josefina, Mlle. Marietta, Master Romeo, Senor Roman, Mr. Geo. Peoples, Mr. Bacheria. The distinguished troupe of riders, vaulters, leapers and tumblers, besides a grand display of classic feats, by the most accomplished artists of both Continents, will be brought forward at every representation.

The attention of an appreciative public is especially bespoken for those anomalies of brute erudition, the profoundly-learned thorough-bred dancing horses, Montezuma, Cafiro, Bonito, Figaro, Turco, Favorita, Ali and Moska, performed by their trainer, Prof. Chiarini, presenting altogether a startling display of inconceivable effects, "More than brute and little less than human!"

The department of fun and humor will be ably represented by W. T. AYMAR, the American jester.

An appropriate place in the pavilion will be set apart for colored persons.

Tickets 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents.

Sole proprietor and manager G. CHIARINI.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 3 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

Applications may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, At the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

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TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

TO LET.

AN UNEXPECTEDLY VACATED FURNISHED HOUSE, at Newport, R. I., rented for $750, will be re-rented on the lessee's account, at a material discount, on application to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., 96 Broadway.

THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEment, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., 50x100 feet, marble front, to rent from Nov. 1, 1866. Apply on the premises. IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

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TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF AUGUST, TO A private family, a neatly furnished house in a very pleasant location. Apply at No. 174 West 10th-st., new number.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 134 EAST 38th-st., corner Lexington-av., and furniture for sale. Inquire at No. 82 Front-st., up stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, SECOND AND THIRD floor, also basement, in a first-class house in 21st-st., near 5th-av. Address F., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE FURNISHED BEDroom to one or two single gentlemen at No. 245 West 30th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, FURNISHED, IN FIFTH-av., for nine or twenty-one months, a first-class residence for a gentleman's family; the house must be well furnished, and contain five or six principal bedrooms; for a desirable house liberal rent will be paid, and full references given. N. B.—Immediate possession requisite. Address, giving situation and full particulars, Box No. 6,183 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT, A SMALL HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, in a desirable location in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with full particulars, V. F. T., Box No. 2,146 New-York Post-office.

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A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address H. G. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-square, a front room on second floor, and back room with extension on the same floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required. Dinner at 6½ P. M.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN board in a private family in Harlem; location pleasant. Address M. D., Station L.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, in a private family, No. 38 Barrow-st., four doors below Bleecker.

PARTIES WISHING ELEGANT APARTments, with private table, can secure such by addressing ATHOS, Station D. Stable attached to house.

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COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, at Ludlow, Vt.; healthy location; scenery fine. Inquire of M. C. BURTON, No. 579 Broadway, N. Y.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—TWO large corner rooms, with first-class board, 2½ acres of ground, and lawn well shaded; stabling if required; 12 minutes' walk from 152d-st. depot or steamboat, and 25 minutes from 30th-st. Hudson River Railroad. Apply at CLARK'S Photographic Gallery, No. 589 Broadway.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.; this house has large shady lawns, is very private, and well adapted to the comfort of good class families. Apply as above, or to CHARLES LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN, NEAR THE depot. The mansion formerly the residence of Capt. Windle, is now open for permanent and transient boarders, under the name of the WIMBLE HOUSE. The very best of accommodations.

CLIFTON, S. I.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEmen will find pleasant single rooms at the Chestnut Grove House, Simonson-av., 8 to 10 minutes walk from the Vanderbilt Landing.

BOARD AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A SUITE of rooms overlooking the Sound; plenty of shade, milk and vegetables. For particulars, apply at No. 55 East 4th-st., or No. 52 Dey-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Enlarged and improved; now open; it is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island; only a moment's walk to the water; will accommodate 175 guests; steamers from Piers Nos. 38 and 43, E. R., direct for the house. See "Travelers' Guide."

M. B. PARSONS & CO.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.

C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

REMOND HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.—French restaurant a la carte and nicely furnished rooms, from $1 to $1 50 a day; the only place in that style in Long Branch.

P. REMOND, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.

B. A. SHOEMAK?, Proprietor.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Continued from First Page.

fire, and in the wooded ground the needle-gun had no fair field, and the infantry fight was very equal.

Then Prince Frederick Charles sent the Fifth and Sixth Divisions forward. They laid down their helmets and knapsacks on the ground, and advanced to the river. The King was now near to Bistritz, and the troops cheered him loudly as they marched into the battle. They went over the Sadowa bridge, disappeared into the wood, and soon the increased noise of musketry told they had began to fight; but the Austrian gunners sent salvo after salvo among them, and they did not push the battle forward more than a few hundred yards, for they fell back themselves, and they could not reach the enemy. Not only did the fragments of the shells fly about them, scattering death and awful gashes among the ranks, but the portions of the trees, torn by the artillery fire, flew thickly about, huge, ragged splinters, that caused even more frightful wounds.

Herwarth, too, seemed checked upon the right. The smoke of his musketry and artillery, which had hitherto been pushing forward steadily, stood still for a time. Fransky's men, cut to pieces, could not be sent forward to attack the Sadowa wood, for they would have exposed themselves to be taken in rear by the artillery on the right of the Austrian line formed in front of Lipa. All the artillery was engaged except eight batteries, and these had to be retained in case of a reverse, for at one time the firing in the Sadowa wood, and of the Prussian artillery on the slope, seemed almost as if drawing back towards Bistritz. The First Army was certainly checked in its advance, if not actually pushed back. Then the Prussian commanders began to look anxiously to the left for the coming of the Crown Prince. Some Austrian guns near Lipa were seen to be firing towards the Prussian left, and it was hoped they might be directed against the advanced guard of the Second Army, but at 3 o'clock there were no signs of Prussian columns advancing against Lipa. The Generals became manifestly uneasy, and they drew the infantry out of the battle; cavalry was also formed up, so that it would be available either for the pursuit of the Austrians, or for retarding their pursuit, and Gen. von Rhetz himself went off to look for the Second Army. But he soon returned, and brought the intelligence that the Crown Prince was forming his attack on Lipa, and that the guns of the Austrian right had been firing against his troops. Then the First Army took heart again. The Sadowa wood was carried, and the battery beyond it was stormed by Jagers. At 3½ the Crown Prince's columns were seen moving across the scope against Lipa, for his artillery had silenced the Austrian guns, and Herwarth was again pressing forward against the Austrian left. In a quarter of an hour the Crown Prince's infantry was engaged at Lipa, and their quick volleys of musketry, rapidly advancing, told that the Austrians were in full retreat. The First Army pushed forward at once, the artillery limbered up, and galloped up the slope, coming into action on every opportunity to send its shells against the retreating battalions, the infantry, emerging from the woods, formed and pressed at the double. Prince Frederick Charles put himself at the head of his regiment, and dashed over the Sadowa bridge and up the road, followed by all his light cavalry.

On gaining the top of the Lipa slopes the retreating battalions of the Austrians were seen running across a hollow in the ground which lies between Lipa and the Village of Streselitz, which lies about two miles further south. The Prussian artillery halted on the summit of the Lipa hill and fired shells rapidly, which burst with terrible precision over the heads of the fugitives. The cavalry flew forward in pursuit, but the Prince, after leading a short way, had to go to superintend the general movement, for the Austrian batteries had taken post in the Streselitz ridge, and were firing heavily against the pursuing Prussians. Then the cavalry got out of hand, and by small detachments rushed on the Austrian battalions, but these, though retreating fast, were not routed, and in many instances beat off the cavalry, who also suffered much from Austrian artillery, for the shells burst repeatedly among the squadrons, and killed many men and horses. But the Austrian guns were driven off their ridge by the heavier fire of the more numerous Prussian batteries, and then the pursuit was renewed. Some of the retreating Austrians made for the fortress of Koniggratz, others for Pardubitz, and troops were sent in pursuit along both roads. The wounded who were lying on the ground shrieked with fear when they saw the cavalry galloping down toward them, but Prince Frederick Charles took care that they should be avoided, and at one time checked the pursuit, in order to move his squadrons around, and not go through a patch of standing corn, where several wounded Austrians had taken refuge. These, when they saw the Lancers coming, thought they were going to be massacred, and cried piteously, waving white handkerchiefs as a sign of truce; but they had no cause to fear. Large numbers of prisoners were taken, for the pursuit was continued to the Elbe, and it was not till 9 o'clock that all firing had ceased, but the main body halted about 7 o'clock. As the Princes returned, the battalions cheered them for their victory; but they left the pursuit of their enemies and the cheers of their own victorious troops to look after the hospital accommodation provided for the wounded. These lay in immense numbers in the field; the dead too laid thick, but all that they require will be done to-morrow. Every cottage in the neighborhood that has not been burnt is full of wounded. Austrians and Prussians lie side by side, but the Krankentrager are still out, and all will not be collected till late to-morrow morning. Conspicuous in the hospitals, working diligently in their voluntary labor, are the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This Order of Knighthood, renewed lately for the succor of the weak and suffering, has sent here a large hospital establishment, under the direction of Count Theodore Stolberg. From the voluntary contribuitons of the Knights, hospitals are maintained in the nearest towns and in the field, all necessary hospital stores are carried by the Order, and means of transport accompany the army, hospital nurses are provided, and by their aid many wounded are carefully attended who could not be looked after by the ordinary arrangements.

The battle of Sadowa has been a great victory for the Prussian army; the troops fought with the most determined courage, they stood for hours under a terrible fire, for there are supposed to have been nearly 1,500 guns in action, of which 750 were Prussian. The immediate cause of the victory was the Crown Prince's attack on the Austrian left flank, which turned the position, but the attack in front had a great effect on the issue, as unless it had been steadily maintained the Austrians might have repulsed the attack in flank.

It is the opinion of the Prussian Generals that the Austrian retreat was most skillful, and that their artillery was excellently handled.

The number of troops engaged on the Prussian side was about 250,000. The Austrians are supposed to have had almost an equal number. No details have yet been received of the number of killed, wounded or prisoners.

Manifesto by the Emperor of Austria.

Vienna, Tuesday, July 10.

The Emperor of Austria has issued the following manifesto:

To my Peoples: The heavy misfortune which has befallen my Army of the North, notwithstanding its most heroic resistance to the enemy, the increased dangers thereby menacing the Fatherland, the calamities of war with which my beloved kingdom of Bohemia is being desolated, and which threaten other parts of my Empire, and the painful and irreparable losses sustained by so many thousands of families among my subjects, have moved to its inmost core my heart, which beats with so warm and fatherly a feeling for the good of my peoples. But the reliance which I expressed in my manifesto of the 17th of June—a reliance on your unalterable and faithful devotion and readiness for any self-sacrifice—a reliance on the courage of my army, which even misfortune cannot subdue; a reliance upon God, and my good and sacred right—this has not wavered for a single instant. I have addressed myself to the Emperor of the French, requesting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely did the Emperor readily respond to my demand, but with the noble intention of preventing any further bloodshed, he even, of his own accord, offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities, and for opening negotiations for peace. This offer I have accepted. I am prepared to make peace upon honorable conditions, in order to put an end to the bloodshed and ravages of war. But I will never sanction a treaty of peace by which the fundamental conditions of Austria's position as a great Power would be shaken. Sooner than that this should be the case, I am resolved to carry on the war to the utmost extremity, and in this I am sure of my peoples' approval.

All available troops are being concentrated and the gaps in the ranks of the army are being filled up by the conscription which has been ordered and the large enrollments of volunteers, called to arms by the newly awakened spirit of patriotism.

Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated or bowed down.

My Peoples: Have confidence in your Emperor. The peoples of Austria have never shown themselves greater than in misfortune.

I will follow the example of my forefathers and will lead you on with determination, perseverance and unshakeable confidence in God.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Given at my residence in the Capital of Vienna this 10th day of July, 1866.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Italy Demurs.

The *Patrie* of the 9th says: "It is not impossible that the negotiations for an armistice may be concluded to-day or to-morrow. With Prussia an understanding has already been arrived at, but the negotiations with the Italian Government are still in progress. The Italians demand the immediate possession of two fortresses, of which one must be Peschiera."

The *Times* gives the following as the conditions attached by the Italian Government to the proposition of the Emperor Napoleon:

First—If Venetia is ceded to the Emperor Napoleon, the final transfer must be made by Austria, hampered by no conditions with regard to Rome.

Second—That the question of the District of Trent should be recognized as one to be discussed.

The King of Prussia to Napoleon.

From Berlin it is stated that Prince Von Reuss, coming from the Prussian headquarters, left Berlin on the morning of the 9th for Paris, with a letter from the King of Prussia to the Emperor Napoleon. It is asserted that this letter contains the conditions upon which Prussia will accept the armistice.

A Paris telegram of the 10th says Prince Von Reuss has been received to-day by the Emperor.

The Prussian Demands.

The *Times* of the 10th says it is understood that the King of Prussia accepts the offer of mediation by the Emperor of the French between the belligerents in Bohemia and Lombardy. The Prussians are to retain possession of their present possessions, and their troops to be supported at the expense of the country they occupy. They are, beside, to be allowed the free use of the railway lines in the northeast of Bohemia, radiating from Pardubitz. It seems that Austria has been induced to give over to Prussia the three Bohemian fortresses of Josephstadt, Koniggratz and Theresienstadt, but she is reluctant to bind herself to the condition that she is to send no reinforcements to her army in Bohemia or to those of her Federal allies. Italy stipulates for the immediate cession of two of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, of which one must be Peschiera. Possibly some difficulty has arisen as to the particulars of the agreement, and the armistice has not yet been actually signed for the movements of the armies continue. The Prussians are advancing far befond Pardubritz, and are within a few days march of Vienna. South of the Alps Pialdini had crossed the Po on Sunday, and a large Austrian force was moving to meet him. It is to be hoped, however, that the negotiations for the armistice may be concluded before the combatants have time to proceed to extremities. The *Times* concludes by saying that whoever touches Prussia now will have to deal with the whole of Germany—with the Germany of 1813.

La France of Paris, of July 11, says: "Fresh incidents have retarded the departure of the Prince Napoleon."

The Prussian conditions contained in the letter of Prince Reuss are stated to be as follows:

The exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation.

The exclusive command of the military and naval forces of the Confederation by Prussia.

The diplomatic representation of Germany abroad and the annexation to Prussia of the Duchies and part of the territory already occupied.

The *La France* further states that it has reason to believe that the Emperor immediately dispatched to London and St. Petersburg the important communication of Prince Reuss as raising questions of European interest, which can only be settled by concert of the Great Powers.

The Armistice Probably Concluded.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing on the 9th inst., says:

"No doubt exists as to the conclusion of an armistice. Its acceptance without definite and precise conditions would have been a consummate blunder. These must of necessity take time to complete; and, meanwhile, it is only fair that the Prussian commanders should continue to advance southward in Bohemia, and that Cialdini should make a demonstration of his readiness to cross the Po. Count Bismarck has given too many proofs of his sagacity in estimating what he can do and what he cannot, to hazard the fruits of his splendid triumph by grasping at the unattainable. The King of Prussia's victorious army is within five days' march of Vienna, whose safety can only be insured by the timely interposition of disinterested mediators. Already Prussia, France and England have interchanged views on this point, and find themselves entirely in accord. It will suit the policy of none of them to allow the Empire of the Danube to be broken up, and broken up it therefore will not be. Count Bismarck disclaims indeed all thoughts of the kind, and for once his disclaimers are entitled to belief. What he wants is to be allowed to absorb without hindrance, and to assimilate at leisure the petty kingdoms and principalities of the Elbe and the Rhine. The moment a guarantee for this can be given Prussia will ground her arms, and will suffer her rival, without further molestation, to bind up her wounds, but not till then.

Latest Concerning the Conference.

The negotiations on the armistice question continued, but up to the morning of the 11th nothing official had transpired. The Paris *Moniteur* of the 11th contained no communication relative to the subject.

The *Owl* learns that the British Government have consented to join France and Russia in mediating between the belligerent Powers.

The French and Italian Ambassadors left Berlin on the 10th for the Prussian headquarters in Bohemia, after a long conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Florence journals of the 10th assert that Prussia had declined the proposed armistice.

The same journals announce that the Prussian Government has officially declared to the Italian Cabinet that Italy cannot accept an armistice which, being based upon the cession of Venetia, would be tantamount to a separately concluded peace, and would disengage to the detriment of Prussia and to the advantage of Austria, the 150,000 men stationed in Venetia.

Action of the French Emperor.

A Vienna telegram, dated July 10, evening, says:

"The *Abend Post* evening edition of the official *Weiner Zeitung*, says the Emperor of the French has taken *fresh steps of an energetic character to effect the conclusion of an armistice.*

The French fleet is on its way to Venice, and Gen. Leboeuf, the French Commissioner, has been ordered to occupy Venetia.

Gen. Froissart has been sent to the Prussian headquarters to announce *the armed mediation of the Emperor of the French.*

It is the pronounced wish of the Emperor of the French that Austria *should not be weakened in her position as a great Power.*

The Paris *Patrie* of July 11 says:

The negotiations for an armistice have been delayed by the necessity of taking into simultaneous consideration both the conditions of the armistice and the preliminary basis of a future treaty of peace, if Prussia wishes to know beforehand the advantages which will be definitely assured to her. Prince Napoleon was present at the Council of Ministers held to-day.

The Paris *Press* of July 11, in the evening publishes an article signed by M. Cucheval Charegny, in which it says:

Yesterday, after the audience given by the Emperor to Prince Von Reuss, a meeting was held at the Tuileries in his Majesty's presence. Prince Metternich and Baron Von Oltenburg represented Austria, and Count Von Goltz and Prince Von Reuss, Prussia. M. Druyn de Lhuys communicated the views of France, and drew up a report of the proceedings at the meeting.

The following are the basis of the negotiations suggested by France, and communicated to Count von Goltz and Prince Meternich, by whom they have been transmitted to Berlin and Vienna.

The Germanic Confederation *to be dissolved and another confederation to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria should form a part.*

No territorial cession to be demanded of Austria.

The abandonment by the latter of her rights on the Duchies, and to replace the war indemnity at first demanded by Prussia.

Prussia to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt and Brunswick. The population of the Prussian Kingdom would thereby be raised to 25,000,000—the Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the province between the Rhine and Mense to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war.

An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which would give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinate; Saxony, Hanover and the Duchies of Saxe, to conclude military conventions with Prussia. The inhabitants of Landau to chose whether they shall belong to France or Baden, and population of the Valley of the Sarre to choose between France and the new Rhenish sovereigns.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Prussian Movements.

On the 9th inst. the army of the Crown Prince, which forms the *tête d'armée*, was already far beyond Pardubitz.

Austrian Movements.

The Austrians were stated to have abandoned Prague.

The Augsburg *Gazette* announces that Marshal Benedek had been relieved of his command.

A dispatch, dated Pardubitz, July 9, evening, says: "The royal headquarters will be transferred to-morrow to Hohenmauth, and the following day to Zwittau. Gen. von Gablenz has again visited the Prussian headquarters, in order to treat for an armistice, but without success, as his proposals went no further than those which have already been declined.

Operations in Italy.

The Italian army under Cialdini crossed the Po on the 8th inst.

A Florence telegram of July 10, evening, says: "In consequence of the passage of the Po, and the successive movements made by Gen. Ciladini's army, the Austrians abandoned Rovigo last night. They previously blew up all the works and fortifications defending the town, and the Tete de Pont on the Adige, and also burned the bridges. The Austrians in evacuating that town abandoned all the artillery on the fortifications. The guns had previously been spiked."

This morning the Austrians made a reconnoissance in strong force, with artillery, in the direction of Lendone. They were driven back with the bayonets by the Garibaldians as far as the La Azzo, which place was occupied by the volunteers. Garibaldi was present, but had to remain in a carriage in consequence of his wound.

The operations of the Italian army against Borgoforte were being continued.

The Italian troops, on the 10th, captured by assault the village of Mottegiano, near the Tete de Pont, at Borgoforte.

The *Globe* alludes to an unconfirmed rumor that the French flag has been hoisted at Venice, and that squadrons are fitting out to carry French troops to the Adriatic, as France will, for the present, hold Venetia as a guarantee.

Ferrara dispatches of July 11th say:

Less important concentration of troops have been made in Bardolina, Caprina and Monte Bello. There are very few at Peschiera and Verona.

The destruction of forts at Rovigo appears to confirm the persistent rumors of the departure partly accomplished and partly projected of Austrian troops for the interior of Austria.

Florence dispatches of July 11 say:

"The new plan of operations which is being carried out by Gen. Cialdini is said to have been advocated by Baron Von Ricasoli, in opposition to the views of Gen. La Marmora."

Austria Evacuating Venetia.

The Army of the South is evacuating Venetia, and has commenced the march northward.

Not so Bad as it Might Be.

The London Evening *Express* of the 10th says: "We find it stated that a portion of the Austrian troops in Venetia have already been withdrawn in the direction of Vienna, and that Gen. Benedek has been replaced as Commander of the Army of the North by Gen. John, head of the staff in the Austrian army of Italy. The first report of Count Mensdorff who was sent to investigate into the position and condition of the Army of the North has been received and it represents the state of matters as by no means so bad as had been supposed. Three *corps d'armée* are intact, and already in position to the number of 100,000, near Olmutz, while the debris of the other corps are being united and reorganized, and present an imposing force; and notwithstanding the great loss of guns, the number still in the hands of the Austrians is put down at 500. A loss is admitted on the Austrian side of 40,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners; but the correspondence from Vienna shows that every exertion is being made there to fill up the gaps which have been made in the Austrian ranks."

The Empress of Austria at Pesth.

The Empress of Austria had arrived at Pesth and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

The French in Germany.

From L'Opinion Nationale Monday, July 9.

The moment I close my letter the news comes that the Emperor Napoleon declared, that if the Prussians refuse the armistice, he would at once march his army into the Prussian Provinces of the Rhine.

New Austrian Commander.

A dispatch from Vienna of July 11 says: "The Archduke Albrecht has been appointed Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant Field Marshal; and Baron John Chief of the General Staff of the whole Austrian armies now in the field."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Old and the New Ministry—Statements of Earls Derby and Russell.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., a numerous and distinguished audience was collected to hear the statement of

Lord Derby, who, after expressing his personal desire that the onerous task of forming a new Ministry had been spared him, declared that a sense of public duty, and a regard for the great party with which he had acted for many years, left him no alternative but to attempt to carry out the mission with which the Queen had intrusted him. After pointing out the forbearing conduct of the Conservative Party during the lifetime of Lord Palmerston, as proceeding from the sense of the public service which a great constitutional party could render to a wise and prudent Minister, he observed that the death of that eminent statesman had greatly changed the state of affairs. A new Parliament had been elected, and, contrary to the opinion which had been expressed by Lord Palmerston, a Reform Bill was introduced in its first session—a bill hastily and crudely prepared upon the faith that the nominal Liberal majority would insure its success. The discussions which followed had shown that, notwithstanding the large Ministerial majority, there were many of the ordinary supporters of the late Government who were not prepared to adopt the measure in the shape in which it had been presented to Parliament. The late Government had, as he thought, unnecessarily, made the adoption of the bill in its integrity a question of confidence, and, having been defeated upon one point, they had resigned their offices. Her Majesty having requested him to form a government, he had at first endeavored to do so upon an enlarged basis, by including among the members of the party with which he acted other gentlemen, who, although not members of the party, still might, without sacrifice of principle, be enabled to join it. He had therefore applied to the Duke of Somerset and Lord Clarendon, and to the late Lord Lansdowne, to assist him in the formation, not of a coalition Government, but of a Government upon an enlarged basis, but his invitations had not been accepted. He therefore had been compelled to attempt the formation of a Government from among the members of the Conservative Party, not being able to perceive any leader of the Liberal Party who would be more able to carry out the Queen's desire; but he had not omitted to invite the assistance of some of those members of the Liberal Party who had been instrumental in defeating the late Government. Those gentlemen, however, had decided not to take office with him, although they had promised his Ministry an impartial and independent support. After a brief allusion to the difficulties of distributing a limited number of offices among a large number of expectants, and the difficulty of assigning the desired office to each individual, which he quoted as excuses for the necessary suspension of public business. Lord Derby gave a general statement of the views of his Government. In foreign affairs he held it to be the duty of this country to maintain amicable relations with all foreign countries, to avoid entanglement with foreign disputes, and to abstain from all vexatious and irritating interference or advice. With respect to the unhappy war in Central Europe, the Government would maintain a perfect neutrality, but would be prepared, in conjunction with other Powers, whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself, to offer its good offices for the restoration of peace.

With regard to the European war he said:

My lords, it would be the height of impertinence and of impolicy if I were to attempt to say a single word upon the state of affairs on the continent of Europe. A short—I hope a short, but at all events a bloody war has been prevailing for the last few weeks—a war in the objects of which the honor of this country is in no degree involved, and a war in which the interests of this country are very remotely, if at all, involved. With regard to that war individuals may have their sympathies with Prussia, with Austria, with Italy, with this or with that Power, but the sympathy of individuals has nothing to do with the conduct of the Government, and I hold that the conduct of the Government with regard to such a war as that now raging is studiously to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality between all the contending parties, only ready at any time to offer their good offices, if there appeared the slightest gleam of hope that, combined with those of other neutral Powers, such as France and Russia, they might lead to a termination of this bloody struggle and to the restoration of peace. Those good offices ought to be at the disposal at any time of other neutral Powers, and we ought willingly and gladly to cooperate with them for the purpose of using our influence to stay the horrors of war. And, my Lords, I believe that influence would not be less efficaciously exercised because it was attended by no menace and by no meddlesome desire to give unasked advice, because we could have no selfish policy and no desire of reaping any advantage for ourselves, except that one inestimable advantage of staying the effusion of blood, and restoring to Europe the blessings of prosperity.

Passing from Europe to America, he said:

I cannot but turn for a single moment to congratulate the world upon the cessation of that fearful struggle which for several years desolated the United States of America, without remarking that though the position of a neutral is always one of considerable embarrassment, is always one which is looked upon with much jealousy by both the contending parties in a war, and more especially in a civil war; and, although our exercise of that neutrality may have been questioned by one side and the other—as I believe it was—I do earnestly trust *that the restoration of peace and the wise course which the President of the United States appears to be taking, in seeking to reconcile and bring back to the Union the vanquished members who seceded from it, may terminate any feeling of irritation which yet prevails among the citizens of the United States against this country,* and that nothing will interrupt the friendly and harmonious relations between the two countries between whom subsist so many ties which ought to bind them together in indissoluble union. My lords, it was also with no little gratification that I had observed that—although undoubtedly the latitude which is given in the United States to all expression of public feeling, and to anything short of an actual violation of the law, may have led many persons in this country to be somewhat impatient at the progress which that absurd and mischievous conspiracy, called Fenianism, was allowed to make in America—yet as soon as the law was plainly about to be violated, vigorous and decided measures, as I acknowledge with the utmost gratitude, were taken by the Government of the United States to prevent a violation of their own laws and the rights of friendly States by a lawless band of marauders. I should hardly have referred to these American Fenians, numerous as they are, but whose organization has been that of a vast number of dupes, headed by two or three arch imposters, out of whose credulity they have obtained large sums of money for the avowed prosecution of a scheme so utterly visionary that how any sane man could have entertained it is matter of astonishment—I should not, I say, have noticed these Fenians supported, as they were by a number of those loose characters, who on the disbanding of the United States army were naturally ready to join any desperate enterprise which promised them a share in the plunder, if it had not been for the purpose, in the first place, of acknowledging the vigorous measures which on the recent raid, for I can call it nothing else, were taken by the United States Government; and, in the next place, in pointing out, as a subject of the highest congratulation, that the inroad of these marauders called forth throughout the length and breadth of the British provinces a unanimous shout of loyalty and enthusiasm, and a resolute determination to maintain the Government to which they belong, and throne to which they owe allegiance—a loyalty and determination shared alike by natives of all the provinces and of all countries who had taken up their abode in Canada, and shared above all by persons of every shade and denomination of religion. I think it has been most gratifying to observe the spontaneous ebullition of feeling which was called forth by that invasion, however contemptible; and I cannot but hope, also, that this universal expression of feeling and this unanimity which prevails throughout the British North American provinces may have a material influence in furthering a scheme which, the more it is considered, the more I think it is felt to be essential to the well-being and unity and strength of Canada—namely, the confederation of the North American provinces under a system of the freest possible Government, at the same time maintaining unbroken their allegiance to the crown. I cannot but hope that this confederation, which is earnestly desired by Canada, and which is certainly, in my judgment, infinitely for the benefit of the other provinces, may take from what has recently occurred a fresh impulse which may lead to a successful termination.

Referring to the question of Parliamentary Reform, he said he had never been hostile to the principle of such Reform, but he must hold himself and his colleagues free and unpledged upon that question. He had assisted in carrying the Reform Act of 1832, and in 1858, although he could not admit any pressing urgency, he had been a party to a measure which was intended to remedy existing anomalies, and to extend the franchise to classes which were qualified to exercise it. He feared, however, that those who were most clamorous for Reform were those who now desired to effect still greater changes in our constitutional system, and any moderate measures would, therefore, not satisfy the demands that were made. Upon that point, he repeated, he must reserve a freedom of action, but there were several subjects to which the attention of the Government would be immediately devoted, including a reform of the Bankruptcy Laws and an amendment of the administration of the Poor Laws. With regard to Ireland, an honest, impartial policy would be adopted, and as soon as circumstances should safely allow of such a course, all exceptional laws in that island should cease. In an eloquent peroration Lord Derby expressed his hope that he, or, failing himself, some other Minister, might lead the country on the path of safe and steady progress, preserving the just balance of our institutions, which had for centuries been our glory and the source of our happiness and prosperity.

STATEMENT OF LORD RUSSELL.

Lord Russell, after complimenting Lord Derby on the temperate tone of his statement, proceeded to vindicate the course he had pursued upon the question of Parliamentary Reform, justifying the introduction of the measure of the present session by the general demand that was made throughout the country for some such extension of the franchise. Having been defeated upon an important point, the late Government felt it to be their duty to resign, and he was glad to find that they were to be succeeded, not by a Government on a "broad basis," which he could not distinguish from a coalition Government, but by one composed of members of the great party who had mainly contributed to the present change of affairs. A Government so formed was entitled to fair consideration, to time for maturing their measures, and they ought not to be called upon before next session to declare any particular course of action.

With reference to Canadian affairs, Lord Russell said: There is another colonial question on which the noble Earl who has just sat down briefly touched in the course of his speech—I refer to the attack made by the Fenians upon Canada. On that point I may state that both the dispatches and the private letters which have been received from the Governor-General of Canada show that, in his opinion, the invaders would *never have been overcome and put down so quickly had it not been for the loyal conduct of the President of the United States.* One of the most distinguished Generals of the United States was dispatched to the frontier, and by sending back to their homes those Fenians who were arrested he at once dissipated all the hopes of that revolutionary body. Lord Monck, at the same time, says that he never saw a greater display of energy and promptitude than characterized the conduct of the people of Canada when supporting the efforts made by this country to secure to them the free institutions which they enjoy. That is a proof that the relations existing between us and the United States are most friendly in character; and this circumstance will make the task of the noble Earl more easy than it otherwise would have been.

After doing justice to the exertions of his late colleagues in office, specially to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell and Lord Clarendon, whose services in their respective departments had, he submitted, been of great public advantage, Lord Russell concluded by a slight reference to the present condition of political affairs on the Continent, and expressed a desire that the efforts of England might be joined to those of France and Russia in the interests of peace and the independence of the minor States.

Atlantic Cable.

The shore end of the cable was landed on the afternoon of the 6th inst., and the paying out commenced the following day. On the 8th the *William Corry* returned to Berehaven. All the vessels were to complete coaling on the 9th and proceed to sea to splice the main cable to the shore end on the 11th. All was going on well up to the 8th inst., since which no report has been published.

The following directors of the various companies concerned sailed in the *Great Eastern:* Daniel Gooch, Esq., M. P., Chairman of the Great Eastern Steamship Company; Director of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company; Director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Director of the Atlantic Telegraph Company; Director of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company; Vice-President of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

Capt. A. F. Hamilton, Director of the Atlantic Telegraph Company; Director of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

The Loss of the Monarch of the Sea.

A whale boat containing several dead bodies, and the mainyard of a ship about 1,500 to 2,000 tons, and other wreckage had been washed ashore on the coast of Kerry, Ireland, supposed to belong to the overdue ship *Monarch of the Sea*, from Liverpool for New-York.

Melancholy Accident.

A melancholy death occurred off Torquay on the night of the 9th inst. Her Majesty's ship *Amazon*, a screw sloop of 4 guns and 1,081 tons, came into collision with the Liverpool steamer *Osprey*, bound to Rotterdam, and both vessels went down. The *Amazon's* officers and crew escaped, but 12 of the *Osprey's* crew and 3 children perished.

It was reported that the Jamaica Committee had determined to prosecute Gov. Eyre for the execution of Gordon.

GENERAL NEWS.

Prussia.

Cholera still continued to rage at Stettin, and at Berlin the scourge was rapidly increasing. On the 7th, one hundrd and forty-eight cases were reported at Berlin, of which seventy proved fatal.

The Danubian Principalities.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Porte had recognize Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, as Hospodar of the Principalities, in consideration of a payment of double tribute to the Turkish Government.

Italy.

The *Official Gazette* of Florence reports the losses at the battle of Custozza on the 24th ultimo: Officers, 69 killed, 203 wounded, 33 prisoners, 20 missing. Total loss in men, 651 killed, 2,909 wounded and 4,252 prisoners and missing.

The Florence journals announce that a deputation from Trieste and the Italian portion of the Tyrol had presented an address to King Victor Emmanuel, and also to the Emperor Napoleon, urging the rights of their respective territories to be united to the common country.

Spain.

The *Epoca* says: "It is not true that orders have been given to the Pacific squadron to return to Spain. The marine forces now at Rio Janeiro, after being properly reinforced, will return to those waters to complete the work so brilliantly commenced, in proof of which may be taken the nomination of Admiral Méndez-Nuñez to the permannt command of the squadron."

The Senate had approved the bill for suspending the constitutional guarantees by a large majority.

It is semi-officially denied that the Spanish Government intended to contract a new loan. The government would await a more favorable opportunity.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

On the 10th inst. the discount demand at Bank was light, and at Stock Exchange the rates remained at 6@6½ ℔ cent. It was generally thought that rates were breaking down. Transactions took place at 8½ for good months' paper. Consols closed dull, and a fraction lower.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, July 11—P. M.

Cotton—The market has been buoyant and the depression of Saturday has been recovered. The market closes quieter but quite steady, under news of armed intervention by France. The sales are estimated at 42,000 for the three days, of which 12,000 for speculation and export. Uplands about 14½d. for middling.

Cotton closed less firm on Thursday, though unchanged. Of the sales 2,000 bales were to speculators and exporters.

The Manchester market was quiet, but steady.

Manchester Trade.—Market strong, but amount of business limited, owing to advanced quotations and the firmness of producers.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour inactive and nominal, where sales were effected ½d. lower since Friday. Wheat dull, and again 2d.@3d. easier. Indian Corn pressed for sale at 1s. decline on the week; Mixed American, 27s.

Provisions.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. report Beef dull and easier. Pork quiet; better qualities rather lower. Bacon in moderate request at barely late rates. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow quiet but steady.

Produce—Ashes firmer; Pots 28s. Sugar unchanged. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Linseed Oil quiet, but steady at 39s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine inactive, at 42s. Resin no sales. Petroleum firm; Refined 1s. 11d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuff.—Market generally unchanged since Friday. Foreign Wheat quoted 2s. lower. Business very limited, with strong downward tendency. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee firmer. Teas firm. Rice steady. Tallow in moderate demand at 44s. 6d.@45s. for P. Y. C.

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. John McCall & Co. report almost a total suspension of sales in Wheat and Flour, owing to the prospect of peace, and quotations quite nominal. Indian Corn easier.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Monday Evening, July 9.

Consols closed at 87½@⅝.

French Rentes, 68f. 50c.

Five-Twenties and Illinois Central recovered ½, and Erie paid-up shares 1¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JULY 9.

Sales, 15,000 bales—4,000 on speculation. Saturday's decline has been recovered.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JULY 9.

Market dull; prices 3s.@4s. lower on the fortnight.

The Ricochets.

Under the above title, *Charivari* publishes a satirical article, full of wit. The scene is laid at a bivouac on the present field of war. A regiment of Hessians, or Saxons, or Hanoverians—may be of ——, is encamped on the plain. Three privates, talking together, successively exclaim:

"Mein Gott! I would like to know why we are going to fight."

"So would I."

"So would I."

"Mein Gott! I would like to know why we should fight for the Austrians rather than for the Prussians."

"So would I."

"So would I."

"Mein Gott! I would like to know what my country and myself will gain by the fight we are going into?"

"So would I."

"So would I."

"Mein Gott! I am but an imbecile; but the Sergeant—he is a man of brains, and I will go and ask him."

"Pardon me, Sergeant; but would you be so kind—my comrades and myself don't know why we fight for the Austrians, and what our country and ourselves will gain by it?"

"Why!—why! Don't you see? It is obvious—from the very moment we—for the very simple reason—"

"How did you say, Sergeant?"

"I say—I say—I say that—whereas—Ter Tuyvel! I don't know anything about it myself; but you have opened my eyes, and I will go and ask the Captain, who is a smart one."

"Excuse me, Captain; there are some men in the regiment—and I am one of them—who would like to know—if such a curiosity be justifiable—why we fight on the side of Austria, and what our country and ourselves will gain by it?"

"Why, damn it—that is carrying a joke too far, by ——! But, don't you see that? What are you thinking about, when it is so easy to understand? From the moment that Austria—that is to say—no, from the moment—Prussia—but now you remind me of it; I have not sufficiently studied the question, and I will refer it to the Colonel, who, no doubt, is posted."

"All right, Captain!"

"Colonel, I have begged the favor of a few words with you, because—"

"What is the matter?"

"The fact is, Colonel."

"Well, then."

"The fact is, that we, soldiers, don't understand politics thoroughly, so that in the regiment—"

"In the regiment?"

"Some of the fellows would not be sorry to know why we fight for Austria, and what we will gain by it?"

"Well! I declare! It seems to me that the thing explains itself. Now, you follow my reasoning: The Austrians—I meant to say the Prussians—no, I was right—the Austrians——. Look here, Captain, do you wish me to be frank with you?"

"Colonel!"

"Well, then, I never yet put the question to myself; but I will consult the General. Good-bye, Captain."

"General!"

"Colonel?"

"Between you and me, could you tell me why we fight for the Austrians, and what our country and ourselves will gain by it?"

"Colonel, will you please call again to-morrow? I shall have an audience with the Minister of War today. I hope to get from him some information on that subject; for myself——"

"Excellency!"

"General!"

"So you said that——"

"I said——"

"That if we fight, it is——"

"Look here, General, these are secrets of the State; allow me, therefore, to remain silent on that subject. (Aside.) I have not yet been able to obtain an explanation from the King. In the next interview I shall have with him, I must unravel this mystery."

"Sire!"

"My friend!"

"I entreat you to give me a proof of confidence. Tell me why we fight for the Austrians, and what we are to gain it?"

"Faith, my dear fellow, before telling you I ought to know myself."

A Dream.

New-York, Tuesday, July 17, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had a dream last night, and if it is not asking too much, I would beg you to publish it, to see what the savans have to say to it:

1. Venetia and the Quadrilateral were erected into a Principality, and given to Prince Napoleon.
2. The representatives of that Principality to assemble with the rest of the Italian representatives, not at the usual Parliament, but under the name of Italian "Diet," periodically.
3. Rome to be given to Italy, the Pontiff remaining a Bishop with an annuity to be paid to him by Italy.
4. Saxony, Bohemia and the Duchies to remain the possessions of Prussia.
5. France to extend her boundaries to the Rhine.
6. Moldavia and Bessarabia to Russia.
7. Vallachia to Austria.
8. Sardinia and Sicily to Prince Murat.

The "sick man" to keep quiet and prepare his baggage to remove to Asiatic Turkey at a future partition of the carving-knife of Napoleon.

N. B.—Max was put out of the way by the bait of Mexico—to keep him from Venice. DREAMER.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ACTIVE, OF NEW-YORK, VS. STAR, OF BROOKLYN.

The first game of a home-and-home match was played between these clubs, yesterday, on the Star grounds, Brooklyn. The game was close and exciting, from the first, and was decided in six innings in favor of the Stars, in a score of 33 to 32. The batting was very heavy on both sides. The Actives particularly distinguished themselves in this respect in the first three innings, placing six home runs to their credit, by splendid hits to left and right field. The Stars fielded very nicely all through the game, while their opponents could not have done much worse, miscatches and failures to stop balls marring their play to a great extent. The field was very poorly kept and the crowd—a very unruly one, by the way—did not seem disposed to give the Actives a fair show. The decisions of the Umpire, although as a general thing, very impartial, caused considerable comment. In three instances—twice on the first base, and once on the second—he erred in his judgment, to say the least. In the seventh inning the Stars went to the bat and made eight runs, with only one hand lost, when it became too dark for the fielders, and the game was called. We append the score:

STAR.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.
Waddell, 1st b	4	1	Ebbitts, c. f.	0	8
Manly, 3d b	3	4	Vanderwerken, r. f.	1	5
Worth, c. f.	1	4	Stockman, s. s.	2	4
Rogers, l. f.	2	4	Haines, 3d b	2	4
Macdiarmid, 2d b	1	5	Moran, l. f.	1	5
Flanders, s. s.	0	6	Collins, 1st b	1	5
Thompson, c.	1	5	W. Kelly, c	3	2
Davis, r. f.	4	2	T. Kelly, 2d b	2	0
Sullivan, p.	2	2	Walker, p.	6	1
Total	18	33	Total	18	32

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
Star	6	4	6	5	5	7	—33
Active	6	6	6	5	5	4	—32

Umpire—Mr. Dakin, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Macdiarmid and Williamson.
Time of Game—Three hours and twenty minutes.
Fly Catches—Star, 5; Active, 4.
Home Runs—Vanderwerken, 2; Ebbitts, 1; Moran, 1; Haines, 1; W. Kelly, 1; Macdiarmid, 1; Flanders, 1.

Horace Greeley and Jeff. Davis.

From the Waukegan (Ill.) Gazette.

The following correspondence sufficiently explains itself without any comment:

Waukegan, Sunday, June 24, 1866.

Hon. Horace Greeley, New-York City:

Dear Sir: I would respectfully ask if it be true that you have offered to go Jeff. Davis' bail for his release. Also, if the above be true, why you did not try to obtain bail for Wirz, the keeper of Jeff. Davis' slaughter-pens? I ask these questions not from impertinent or idle curiosity, but for the purpose of obtaining your views on so important a point. In the meantime, I remain, very respectfully yours, J. WILLSON, Jr.

ANSWER.

Yes, Sir; I would bail Davis, or you, or any other culprit that the Government would shamefully keep in jail more than a year, resisting and denying his just and legal demand that he be arraigned and tried, or let go.

Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. J. Willson, Jr., Waukegan.

Destructive Fire at Lansing, Mich.

Correspondence of the Detroit Post, July 16.

A very destructive fire broke out about 2:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, in the extensive flour and plaster mills of B. E. Hart & Co., at Lansing, and in a very short time the whole structure was reduced to a heap of ruins.

From there the destroying element spread rapidly both north and south. On the north side the nearest building was E. Parmalee's woolen factory. A few minutes after it commenced to burn, Torrent Fire Company arrived, with the only engine which Lansing yet affords—that being located more than a mile from the scene of the conflagration; but, once ready, it was worked most vigorously, fresh sets of men relieving each other at the brakes. The factory was well stocked with valuable machinery, most of which was taken out and saved, while the building was entirely consumed.

A few feet further north was the iron foundry owned by Mr. Metlin, who had quite lately purchased the same from Messrs. Hayes & Tooker for $12,000. This, with a blacksmith-shop and a storeroom adjoining, was burned to the ground.

At this point, by the utmost exertion, the flames were prevented from spreading further in that direction. But for the almost total absence of wind, nothing could have saved the row of wooden stores on Franklin-street; and once started there, the fire would have made a clean sweep through the entire business portion of lower town.

The buildings mentioned thus far were situated on the north side of the mill, but in the meantime, other valuable property on the south side was rapidly yielding to the fiery foe. S. G. Schofield's saw-mill and Stuart's chair-shop burned almost simultaneously with the factory. The loss of the saw-mill will be quite a detriment to several builders, as Mr. Schofield had large contracts to fill with lumber, which was intended for immediate use.

There was no insurance upon any of the buildings or their contents. One of the losers, Mr. Stuart, had made an application on the day previous to the Climax, but no policy had been made out. The total loss is not yet known, but is estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000. The origin of the fire is not definitely known.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The recent Illinois Soldiers' Convention at Springfield passed a resolution recommending the enactment of a State law to enable county authorities to refund to the widows and orphans of soldiers, and to soldiers who did not receive large bounties, the taxes collected for the payment of bounties to others. They also indorsed the bill for the equalization of bounties, and recommended that, to guard against loss by fire, a suitable building be prepared by the State for the preservation of the records of the Adjutant-General's office, and the relics and trophies of the war.

Rev. C. R. Wilkins, of Medina, has published a letter in which he corrects some statements in relation to the man Lindsley, who recently whipped his little boy so severely that he died. He says: "Lindsley lived in the town of Barre, seven miles from Medina. He is not a Presbyterian clergyman, nor a member of that Church, and never was. The undersigned is the only Presbyterian clergyman resident in Medina, and he never whips his children. And hundreds of your readers know why he does not—a bachelor."

Rev. Gavin Langmuir was ordained and installed as pastor of the First Church of Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday morning. Dr. Hornblower preached the sermon from Ephesians v., 4. Dr. Brinsmade gave the charge to the pastor, and Dr. Irving, the former pastor, gave the charge to the people.

The Yale Glee Club, consisting of twelve members, propose taking a trip by boat through the Sound, and then by land to the White Mountains, during the vacation, giving concerts at various places. The Club will be under the leadership of Mr. Chas. Elliott, and Mr. Spier will be the pianist.

Defective $5 bills on the Cuba National Bank of New-York State are in circulation in Newark, N. J. They do not bear the signature of the President or Cashier, or the Government red seal and number. They were probably stolen from the Department or the printer.

St. Thomas Church in New-Haven was somewhat damaged by lightning on Tuesday. Other buildings in that city were also struck. In Killingworth, Conn., Jere. Hull, a farmer, was killed in his field while loading hay. A boy at his side was stunned, but not badly hurt. The oxen were killed, and the hay took fire and, with the cart, was burned.

The heirs-at-law of the late Ann Hertzog, who left quite a large number of bequests to charitable institutions, have filed an appeal at the Register of Wills' office, Philadelphia, that the will may be set aside, asserting that she was not of sound mind and that the bequests were procured by undue influences and impositions.

The annual Convention of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity is to be held at Meadville, Penn., commencing on the third Wednesday in August, and probably lasting three or four days.

The Huntingdon (Penn.) *Globe* opposes the election of John W. Forney to the United States Senate, and favors in his stead the choice of Gov. Andrew P. Curtin.

The town of Londonderry, N. H., has paid every dollar of her war debt, is free from law-suits, and has not a single pauper at the present time.

It is proposed to hold a National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Chicago, on the first Monday in October.

The Buffalo directory for 1866 contains 26,400 names—showing, by the usual estimates, a population of at least 118,000.

[Advertisement.]

"Of approved usefulness; all that they profess to be."—Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair, and his other Toilet Preparations.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Passengers Sailed.

July 21—*In the steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool.*—John Heath, Robert Barker, wife and two children, Philadelphia; Dr. Jewson and daugther, Geo. A. Story, John Horton, John Thompson, C. St. John, M. H. Graham, Toronto; John Harrison, Philadelphia; James Kilner, Charles Cæsar, James Hardy, Rev. William Molony, G. H. Van Schoonhorn, H. S. Spencer, Edward Taylor, H. Smith, Dr. Butler and wife, Thomas Love and child, James Toft, T. Trowbridge, Gen. A. Ames, Rev. A. G. Glemus, Rev. L. Young, of Cincinnati; Dr. Leeland and wife, T. C. Richards, Mr. Max LeRoy, Moses Thatcher, Paul Dumagene, Joseph Evans, Alfred Wm. Ring, G. Alardo, wife and 2 children, Mrs. A. Whitehead, Jose Laussot, of Cuba; Thos. Broderick, of Pawtucket; D. Mercando, Mr. and Mrs. Trainor, F. Butler, Wm. Mason, of Philadelphia, and others in the steerage.

July 21—*In steamship Virginia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Owens, Philadelphia; Mrs. Lord, New-Orleans; Mrs. Grant, New-Orleans; Mrs. Gruneberg, London; Mrs. Bell, Michigan; Mrs. Hall, Michigan; R. Horn, Michigan; Mrs. R. Horn, Michigan; Miss Horn Michigan; W. Hicks, New-York; Jas. Hennessey, New-York; G. H. Boylan, New-York; O. O. Sullivan, Brooklyn; R. S. Garrett, London; Mrs. R. S. Garrett, London; E. J. O'Reilly, New-York; P. H. Curran, Philadelphia; Mr. Lord, New-Orleans; A. Bassaid. Mrs. and Miss Bassaid, Texas; G. H. Dean, Connecticut; Thomas Davenport, Joseph Ayres, New-York; G. W. Stephenson and Mrs. Stephenson, Charleston, S. C.; R. Fernie, Liverpool; J. Haigh, New-York; J. A. Abaffy, Boston; Mr. Walker, Mr. Rhett, Mr. Joney, Charleston, S. C.; J. Russell, B. Verkrigen, New-York; H. Robinson, Dublin; Thos. Wells, Connecticut; Capt. Williams, Quebec; Capt. Holgate, Charleston, S. C., and 17 in steerage.

July 21—*In steamship Atalanta for London*—L. Van Pelt, Mrs. Mary A. Collins and two children, Jas. H. Porl, Mrs. Caroline Bevers and child, Emma C. Porl, John Porter, Mrs. E. Wallap, Alfred Reiley, J. Mendoza and wife, Henry Wake, J. Weller and wife, Wm. Wickstrom, Louis Annecher, Colin Mackenzie, Wm. Kent and wife, Wm. Morton, K. Karcheski, J. E. D'Alfonce, Mrs. Sophia Crofts, Miss Kate Crofts, John H. Stark, Wm. Haimes, Chas. Sommichsen, Eugene Wetton, Mark Gobbi, Jas. Redding, Jas. Edwards, Albert Jordan and wife, Arthur Elton and wife, Miss Jane Allison and child, Mathew Jarvis, John Edwards, Thomas Fisher, H. Hyde, J. Chapman, D. O. Mill, Wm. White, J. Foyer and wife, E. Egan and child, and several in steerage.

In the steamship New-York, for Aspinwall and San Francisco—Mrs. E. A. Delgardo, Mrs. I. W. Morris and infant, S. J. Burkess and wife, Miss Jones, Miss Champeaux, M. M. Soria, Mrs. M. J. Wyman, Rev. E. Peake, wife and children; Joshua Sairs, wife and family; R. W. Collins, P. Phillips, Dr. W. H. Ensign and wife, Miss Gord, Mrs. Matilda Brown, Dr. J. W. Merriman, Lieut. D. Russey, B. Schweitzer, Miss Alice McCarthy, Miss Ellen Hodges, Madame Julia Baillard and Maria Lefevre, J. W. Wadleigh and child, William Lauer, S. Bear, Levi Ruggles and wife, E. Rhoades, John Treshwell, John Shearen and wife, H. O'Donnell, wife and infant, Miss Berrill, Mrs. W. Murgrave, Mrs. Debron, Otto Lartz, Mrs. Campbell, J. S. Payne, wife and child, Miss Thrift, Rev. Bishop Kingsley, Rev. Mr. McKee, Mrs. Moses Long, John Millner, wife and child, John Stidger, A. J. Rigby, wife and 2 children, Mr. and Miss Hayden, Lieut. George Griffith, Michael Hickey, Rev. W. L. Gishins, Rev. George Burton and wife, Mrs. Sarah C. Cox, Hon. J. H. D. Henderson, Hon. D. A. Denney, Members of Congress; Misses Elizabeth and Mary P. Raymond, W. T. Smith, Ed. M. Stowell, Mrs. Annie M. Sproule, Mrs. Irene Davis, Mrs. Fanny Marston, William Sieves, Samuel Peyser, Mrs. Johanna Lindeman, C. E. Palmer, Miss Rebecca Glucksicks, B. T. Edward, Johanna Brinbriev, Miss Berrymen, C. T. Travis, Miss Selina Robinson, J. H. Grusberger, wife and family, Margaret Wotten, H. H. Sturdoff, wife and family, D. H. Waltzer, wife and family, M. Schweitzer, W. H. Geyens, C. M. Bryan, E. Peire, Elizabeth Levy, and 110 in second cabin, and 370 steerage.

In steamship Missouri, for Savannah.—W. C. Crawford, Mr. Faldesbruck, E. T. Prentz, L. De Witt, A. B. Munger, James Jackson, T. Brucke. W. J. Farr, Charles Steight, R. Cuena, D. Drake, R. Bishop, Joseph Oliver and lady, Ed. Glover, N. McManus, Ed. Saye and lady, M. E. Boyd, Mrs. R. A. Bingham and son, Thomas Bison, W. Gorman, C. B. Richardson, Mrs. Caffey, E. Loring, Capt. Rosgrove, Lew Sutherland and lady, and others in steerage.

In steamship North America, for Rio Janiaro, &c.—Miss Emma Golden, Miss White, C. H. Sandford, J. Negas, R. J. Kaimer and lady, James D. Hayne, Geo. D. Henderson, H. McCrath, Geo. V. Bett, H. Sibbenhagen, J. W. Ming, S. McCulpagh, Mignel Sianz, Mr. and Mrs. Codmann, E. M. Peres, W. S. Wise, H. de Orgnerre, Manuel Devieux, C. F. Dwinnell, J. Carry, Jno. Lorenz.

In Steamship George Cromwell, for NewOrleans—M. Mungsheim, Mrs. E. Granger, L. D. Heaton, Tafilo de la Garza, wife and Miss F. de la Garza, G. W. Clanon, James H. Dobie, Ed. Kewin, H. Scheiling, Mr. Toune, Geo. Jacobs, M. McHenry, F. Meising, M. Wheelahan, Mrs. Theo. Wilson, David Stutts, S. L. Davidson, A. D. Steyr, Mrs. A. W. Cooper, Miss M. Cooper, Mrs. Hendermen, C. B. Hancock, Thos. Walker, John Stokes, Dr. M. Morandum, T. T. Corbett, Miss A. Henricks, C. V. Gossman, Adolph Myers, Mrs. V. T. Vinton and servant, A. C. Broodhead, A. Seakman, C. T. Adell, R. O. Burgham, Mrs. LaFarge and two children, Miss Annette Duprey, J. D. Clasic, Thomas Reed, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. H'y Touik, Ed. Maury, C. Locke, Miss Judson, J. T. Gale, W. D. Crosswell, R. E. Clements, D. O. Arnold, Owen Shield, S. H. Wolfe, H. Wellbrock, W. Roth, Mrs. Reis and servant, E. Pumot, U. V. Lyons and others.

Passengers Arrived.

July 21.—*In steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg*—G. Kutties and family, L. Spiegeberg and family, G. Teubner and lady, A. Minche and lady, Mrs. Helene Schack and children, H. C. Henrici, H. Hassenrick, Mrs. N. Wesselhoft, M. Kessler, Z. Volckman and family, R. A. Wunderman, A. Lützelberger and lady, J. Oppenheim, C. Dings and family, J. Krohus, E. Mees and lady, Mrs. H. Van Atcardt and family, E. Lorner and family, B. M. Schuck, Babette Lewis, J. L. Gunhouse, S. Stiberman, J. Spatz, M. Baum, R. Backlein, D. Bleidenthal, Bertha Andenreith, C. H. H. Utermiller, Louis Menzing and others.

July 21.—*In steamship Hermann from Bremen*—Dr. W. Warren and family, Miss D. Doring, M. Mead, E. Yrannin, G. Pfredzscham, C. Veigha and family, G. Weiss, Dr. R. Rashoten and family, S. Heahe and family, J. Willman and wife, R. Zaylanin, W. Mallinckradt, A. Klingenberg, M. Lahe and family, W. Lander, M. Switzer and wife, O. Farges, E. Dorschky, O. Arts and wife, D. Klugmann and family, D. Rocke, T. Schreiner, T. Richart, O. Heuse, Mrs. Eks and child, F. Rosenberg and wife, F. Born and wife, W. Guiste, F. Muller, L. Pilger, C. Newhardt, Mrs. E. Glassick, Miss M. Hahne, W. Weber, G. Rindbental, C. Meyer, G. Feirtag, L. Wagner, H. Rauck and child, F. Bergmann, G. Wanier, W. Hartung, Mr. Bronard and family, Miss L. Flugge, H. Roper, G. Kettler, T. Wustenfield, O. Graessemer and lady, J. Hantler and lady, A. Beeckmann and wife, W. Becher, P. Frank and family, C. Beck, B. Muller, H. Robertson, T. Kallendoff, T. Riemeyer, J. Gerbe, H. Unsicher, T. Kuhn, Mrs. E. Walter and children, O. Heess, H. Wunst, Miss K. Rapp, E. Henkel, D. Daniel, D. Smith, and others.

July 21—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—H. Milmard and wife, J. H. Franklin and wife, Wm. Atkins and wife, W. N. Saroney, wife and child, Otto Saroney, Mr. Whittaker and wife, D. O'Neil and wife, J. N. Williams and wife, Mr. Jackson and wife, B. Parker and wife, Sam'l Graves and wife, Miss S. Rae, Miss Kate, Miss Thompson, Miss Kate Gleeson, Miss A. Franklin, Miss Catharine Donnelly, Miss H. Gray, Miss H. Ellis, Miss Bird, Miss E. O'Keefe, Miss C. B. Abflatt, Mrs. J. Foulks and child, Mrs. Lalor, Mrs. J. M. Smythe and child, Mrs. Jael, Mrs. Denver, Mrs. Zimmerman, Mrs. J. G. McGuire, Mrs. W. A. Dyer, Rev. S. C. Trowbridge, wife and 2 children, Rev. Dr. Neligan, Rev. S. B. Cayle, Mr. Harris, Mr. Barron, Mr. Rebbert and child, Capt. Caulkins, Mr. O'Keefe, J. C. Curran, Thomas Lee, B. P. Buckney, A. Johnson, S. T. O'Byrne, F. P. Squires, Wm. Richards, Jno. Richards, Mr. Frankenstein, Mr. Gould, T. Atkin, H. Weilbeicks, Mr. Langsdorff, Chas. Green, S. Rahey, Mr. Lloyd, John Jepson Arthur, Masters A. W. & T. Garland, H. Spulleman, R. Williamson, D. D. Templeton, H. L. Lewis, James Cohen, Mr. Plomquet, and others in the steerage.

July 21.—*In steamship Hibernia from Glasgow*—Mrs. Baily and family, Mr. McLachlan and family, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn and daughter, George Mess, B. Dunn, J. Bill, Theo. Stevens, Archibald Law, John Weir, James Mitchell, Thos. Calledge, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, R. Austin, Miss McLean, Mrs. Mary Jones, John Wright, C. Wright and 219 in steerage.

In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall—E. C. Cornish, wife and infant; Mrs. Henrietta Myers, Pacificus Ashley, Julius Baum, wife, infant and nurse; Mrs. W. Q. Richardson, E. L. Bradley, wife and three children; W. Brown, wife, daughter and two children; Miss M. Copeand, Mrs. W. J. Williams, Benjamin W. Peck, James S. and E. Houseman, F. Secor, Capt. G. C. Allen and wife, G. B. Blanchard, —— Cummings and J. Cherry, George Spirre, James P. Thompson, E. G. Gould, Gen. John S. Mason, Capt. John Green, Miss. E. L. Mitchell, James Herzog, wife and infant; Capt. E. B. Chase, E. B. Smith and wife, Isaac Atwater, H. M. Jenkins, M. and Ephraim Harris, David S. Little; Wm. A. Gilman, J. H. Emory, Major Alfred Foot and wife, Miss Jane Briscoe, Mrs. D. B. Hunt, Mrs. J. E. Foster, Mrs. A. H. Bainbridge and infant, Wm. Ware, W. H. Bird, Augustus Brown, Capt. Wm. M. Knox and wife, Miss M. Cox, W. S. Blasdell, Capt. H. R. Anderson, Samuel Moss and wife, Capt. A. H. Pierce, T. E. Hogg and brother, Saml. J. Clark, Jr., G. Hezog, W. W. West, Wm. Deacon, J. B. Knapp, Capt. E. Wakeman, Harry F. Nye, James H. Ray. From the Isthmus and South America—Aquilio Parra, Fraustireo J. Vanez, Rev. M. Trumbull and wife, P. M. Consuelgra, J. Lamadrid, S. J. Antiquedad, Senor J. Consugra, L. M. Riuz, G. H. Ferguson, F. A. Hartshorn, Mrs. G. B. Gibbons and boy, Wm. R. Oxer, Mr. Saaredra, Diego Garcia, D. A. Humphries and wife, M. Mr. Cole, United States Consul at Acapulco; Wm. Parker, wife and two daughters; S. W. D. Jackson, Mr. Ruseibeck, Mr. Hill. 56 second cabin and 126 steerage passengers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 47 | Sun sets..... 7 25 | Moon sets....12 55
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 05 | Gov. Island. 3 54 | Hell Gate.... 5 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Hatteras, Clark, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Raleigh, Walker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; New-York, Weir, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Talisman, (Br.,) Smith, Kingston, Jam., and Port-au-Prince, Ribon & Munos; Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall; C. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, C. Goodspeed; Perit, Delancy, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Veteran, Spencer, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Valley City, Snyder, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Jas. Hand; North America, Zimmerman, Rio Janeiro, &c., Garrison & Allen; Missouri, Loveland, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Haze, Starkey, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Shakespeare, Packard, Liverpool, B. J. H. Trask, Jr.; Hemisphere, (Br.,) Bannon, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Philadelphia, (Br.,) Green, Liverpool, Minins & Houghton; Webster, Norris, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Caroline, (Br.,) Adey, London, E. E. Morgan & Son.

Barks J. K. McLarren, Corning, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Augusta & Louise, (Slesh.-Hols.,) Hanson, Queenstown for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Omega, (Ital.,) Costa, Bristol, Slocovich & Smith; F. Pirandello, (Ital.,) Fodoro, Penarth Roads for orders, Slocovich & Smith; Princeton, (Br.,) Sharp, London, Holmboe & Co.; Burnside, Pendergast, Hong Kong, S. De Forrest & Evans.

Brigs Tyro, (Br.,) Layton, Huntsport, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Elba, (Br.,) Davison, Huntsport, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Loch Lomond, Conant, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; James Crow, (Br.,) Congdon, Cow Bay, C. A. De Wolf; Pepita, (Br.,) Hansen, Rio Grande de Sul, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Romaine, (Br.,) Card, Pictou, Peniston & Co.; Highland Nancy, (Br.,) Sanders, Jacksonville, Lalance & Co.; Martin Benson, (Hanov.,) Mennen, Falmouth for orders, Holmboe & Co.; Ida, (Br.,) Gray, Wilmington, H. W. Lord & Co.

Schooners Rio, Young, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson; C. Pendleton, Church, New-London, Bentley, Smith & Co.; S. L. Thompson, Smith, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Uber, (Br.,) Conner, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Bedabedec, Rowe, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Gertrude, (Br.,) Pearce, Nassau, Jos. Eneas; Wild Horse, McComber, Bridgeport, C. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lowisville, (Br.,) Denier, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; C. A. Johnson, Knowles, Washington, D. C.; Margaret & Lucy, Crosby, Middletown, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Belle, (Br.,) Ireland, Cow Bay; Adelaide, Crowley, Newport, M. Bedell.

Sloops Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Rhode Island, Hull, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen July 8, via Southampton 10th, 11 P. M., with mdse. and 685 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had westerly winds during the passage. 11th, 7 A. M., off Cowes, passed steamship New-York, hence for Bremen. 13th, passed ship Zephyr, bound E. 19th, lat. 42 15, lon. 62, ship Tonawanda, bound W. 20th, 6 P. M., off Nantucket, steamship Hibernia, for New-York, and steamship City of Cork, bound E. The steamship Allemannia left Southampton July 10, at 3 P. M.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool July 11, via Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 11th, passed steamship Kangaroo and City of New-York, bound up. 12th, off Tuskar, steamship The Queen, bound up. 17th, lat. 49, lon. 45 15, passed a large iceberg. 19th, lat. 42 10, lon. 61, ship Orient, bd. E. 20th, 420 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamship Aleppo, bound E. Same day, 290 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamship St. Mark, bound W.

Steamship Allemannia, (Hamb.,) Trautmann, Hamburg July 8, via Southampton 10th, 6 P. M., with mdse. and 870 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. 10th, off Portland, signalized steamship Germania, hence for Hamburg. 16th, lat. 48, lon. 42 30, saw a bark-rigged steamship, Cunard line,) bound E. 17th, 20 miles N. E. of Cape Race, saw several icebergs. Had moderate winds and foggy weather during the passage.

Steamship Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow July 7, with mdse. and 254 passengers to Francis Macdonald. 18th, lat. 43, lon. 60 15, spoke ship Alexander Marshall, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, 43 ds. out.

Steamship, Arizona, Gray, Aspinwall July 13, with mails and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. July 16, Cape Mayse N. by W. 15 miles, spoke steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall.

Ship Indien, (Swed.,) Frumrie, Iquique 85 ds., with saltpetre to Charles Luling & Co.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of New-Haven,) McCarty, Ponce, P. R., July 5, via New-Haven 20th, with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge.

Bark Glasgow, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Card, Cow Bay 18 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Bark N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbados, via New-Haven 17 ds., with molasses and oil to Bishop Bros.

Bark David Nichols, Coombs, Rondout, for Boston.

Brig Landrath & Hagemeister, (Pruss.,) Sinck, Cow Bay 31 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Enterprise, (of Halifax,) Johnson, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Mary Jane, (of London,) Fagen, Cadiz 56 ds., with wine, &c., to order. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig G. A. Coonan, Coonan, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to J. M. Ceballos.

Brig Minnehaha, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Douglas, Bridgeport, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig W. H. Townsend, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lakeman, Sagua June 19, via Portland, Me., 7 ds., with molasses to Deak & Brown.

Brig Anna Maria, (Pruss.,) Bugdahl, Cette 131 ds., via Lahave Harbor, N. S., July 3, with wine to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Put into Lahave Harbor for a supply of provisions.

Brig J. W. John, (of Hawkesbury, N. S.,) McQuarrie, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Eastern Star, Griffing, Port Spain, Trinidad, via New-Haven 15 ds., with molasses to Bishop Bros.

Brig L. M. Johnson, (Br.,) Williams, Port Medway, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Brig Roamer, Crabtree, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Vicksburgh, McCormick, Lingan 17 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co. Had heavy weather; lost deckload.

Schr. Elizabeth, Jordan, Ellsworth, with staves to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Dolphin, Hill, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to C. Goodspeed.

Schr. Althea, Mathews, San Salvador 8 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Equator, (Br.,) Ranger, Cat Island 9 ds., with pineapples to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. S. S. King, Clendenin, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Cotnam, (Br.,) Barden, Harvey, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Duroc, Hodgdon, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Vigilant, Wells, of and from Nassau, N. P., with logwood, &c., to J. B. Brown.

Schr. Equator, (of Nassau,) Ranger, San Salvador 9 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas. Left no vessels.

Schr. Sailoe, Ricner, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to G. B. Swain.

Schr. Isaac Morse, Bradford, Lingan 17 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. E. Fowler, Holbrook, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Philanthropist, Warren, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Tarry Not, Contrell, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Gem, Cary, Norwalk.
Schr. Romp, Mitchell, New-Haven.
Schr. E. B. Sandera, Weeks, Port Jefferson.
Schr. S. S. Lewis, Brackley, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Delaware, Crockett, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Eurotas, Harn, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Caldera, (new,) Heath, Newburyport.
Schr. Fanny Elder, Pray, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Golden Rule, Sylvester, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Juliet, Adams, Elizabethport, for Bangor.
Schr. July Fourth, Shaw, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Hero, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Hudson, Warren, New-London.
Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Steele, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Hudson, Tinker, Mystic.
Schr. Frank, Farrell, Norwich.
Schr. Fanny Morse, Davis, Fall River.
Schr. A. Lincoln, Bentley, Boston.
Schr. Express, Thomas, Norwich.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

Below.

Bark C. W. Rich, from Cow Bay.
Bark Cyrene, from Cow Bay.

Sailed.

Steamships America, Teutonia, Virginia, Iowa, Talisman, Atalanta, North America, New-York, Raleigh, George Cromwell, Missouri, Perit, Montauk, Niagara and Hatteras.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 21—Arr. U. S. steamers Saco, from Portland; Neptune, from New-York; Mary Sanford, do.; ship El Dorado, from Liverpool; bark Abbie N. Franklin, from New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. McCarthy, of bark Ellen Morrison, from Ponce, P. R., July 5, reports that official notice has been given that no vessels from New-York will be allowed to enter that port or communicate with the shore—a strict quarantine regulation to prevent the cholera.

Capt. Griffin, of brig Cyclone, from Chiltepec, arrived here 19th, reports having experienced light winds and squally weather; vessel sprung a leak, requiring the constant attention of all hands; when the vessel arrived at the Lower Quarantine they were out of provisions, and the crew exhausted with constant pumping.

A whale-boat, containing several dead bodies, the main-yard of a ship of about 1,500 to 2,000 tons, and other wreckage, had been washed ashore on the coast of Kerry, Ireland, supposed to belong to the ship Monarch of the Sea, from Liverpool for New-York.

The schr. Pequinnock, with coal, from Philadelphia for Boston, collided on the night of the 20th inst., with the steamer Westchester, from New-York for Wilmington, Del., and will be a total loss. The steamer put into into Corson's Inlet.

Spoken, &c.

Ann Elizabeth—bark, from Philadelphia for Barbados, July 11, lat. 37, lon. 69.

Sandy Hook—bark, hence, bound S., July 7, off Cape Florida.

Foreign Ports.

[PER CITY OF PARIS.]

Queenstown, July 12.

Arr. from New-York, Marianne Nottebohm, at Havre; Herr von Brabant and Laura, at Bremerhaven; Marianna, at Lisbon; Rose M., at Barcelona.

Arr. from Boston, St. Dominique, at St. Michaels.

Arr. from New-Orleans, de New-Orleans and St. Ives, at Bordeaux; G. Battista, at Palermo.

GURNER & CO.,
Dealers in
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity; and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. It has only to be fairly tested to give it the preference over all other wines. As a purifier of the blood it excels all other wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position of life, is proof conclusive that this wine is useful in all cases for which it is recommended. The physicians recommend its use in preference to all others.

One bottle or upward will be sent to any part of the City or suburbs.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 443, July 21, 1866.
1, 60, 36, 64, 66, 45, 2, 75, 35, 16, 3, 14, 43.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 444, July 21, 1866.
36, 40, 1, 44, 3, 77, 64, 10, 27, 15, 76, 58, 74.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 343, July 21, 1866.
4, 50, 71, 64, 5, 14, 13, 25, 76, 42, 12, 16, 68.
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